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THY SOUL.

BY WALTER M. LINDSAY.

Thy soul is linked by slender chains
Unto the bondage of our years:
We [illegible] in the prison of thy life
The angel in a dream appears,
And bids thee rise and home return:
Alone to the far and cloudless skies,
Where Sorrow droops no sable veil,
Nor captive Love in anguish dies.

This wide-spread earth is unto thee
A guarded court and darkened cell;
Yet in its dreary spaces are
The waters of the mystic well
Which cleanse the garments of thy soul,
Until in white-robed calm it stands,
Waiting until the iron gates
Are opened by thy FATHER'S hands.

THE EVENING BEFORE MARRIAGE.

FROM THE GERMAN OF SCHOKKE.

"We shall be certainly very happy together," said Louise to her Aunt on the evening before marriage, and her cheek glowed with a deeper red, and her eyes shone with delight. When a bride says *we*, it may be easily guessed whom, of all persons in the world, she means thereby.

"I do not doubt it, dear Louise," replied her Aunt; "see only that you *continue* to be happy together."

"Oh, who can doubt that we shall continue so! I know myself. I have faults, indeed, but my love for him will correct them. And so long as we love each other we cannot be unhappy. Our love will never grow old."

"Alas!" sighed her Aunt, "thou dost speak like a maiden of nineteen, on the day before her marriage, in the intoxication of wishes fulfilled, of fair hopes, and happy omens. Dear child, remember this—even the heart in time grows old. Days will come when the magic of the scenes shall fade. And when this enchantment has fled, then it first becomes evident whether we are truly worthy of love. When custom has made familiar the charms that are most attractive; when youthful freshness has fled away, and with the brightness of domestic life more and more shadows have mingled, then, Louise, and not till then, can the wife say of the husband, 'He is worthy of love;' then first the husband say of his wife, 'She blooms in imperishable beauty.' But truly, on the day before marriage, such expressions sound laughable to me."

"I understand you, dear Aunt. You would say that our mutual virtues alone in earlier years give us worth for each other. But is not he to whom I am betrothed—for of myself I can boast nothing but the best intentions—is he not the noblest, worthiest of all the young men in the city? Blooms not in his soul every virtue that tends to make life happy?"

"My child," replied her Aunt, "I grant it. Virtues bloom in thee as well as in him; I can say thus to thee without flattery. But, dear heart, they bloom only, and are not yet ripened 'neath the sun's rays and the shower. No blossoms deceive the expectations more than these. We can never tell in what soil they have taken root. Who knows the concealed depths of the heart?"

"Ah, dear Aunt, you really frighten me."

"So much the better, Louise. Such fear is right; such fear is as it should be on the evening before marriage. I love thee tenderly, and will therefore declare all my thoughts to thee on this subject without disguise. I am not as yet an old aunt. At seven-and-twenty years one looks forward into life with pleasure—the world still presents a bright side to us. I have an excellent husband. I am happy. Therefore I have the right to speak thus to thee, to call thy attention to a secret which perhaps thou dost not yet know, one which is not often spoken of to a young and pretty maiden, one, indeed, which does not greatly occupy the thoughts of a young man, and still is of the utmost importance in every household; a secret from which alone springs lasting love and unalterable happiness."

Louise seized the hand of her Aunt in both of hers. "Dear Aunt! you know I believe you in everything. You mean that enduring happiness is not insured to us by accidental qualities, by fleeting charms, but only by those virtues of the mind which we bring to each other. These are the best dowry which we can possess; these never become old."

"As it happens, Louise. The virtues also, like the beauties of the body, can grow old, and become repulsive and hateful with age."

"How, dearest Aunt? what is it you say? Name me a virtue which can become hateful with years."

"When they have become so we no longer call them virtues, as a beautiful maiden can no longer be called beautiful when time has changed her to an old and wrinkled woman."

"But, Aunt, the virtues are nothing earthly."

"Perhaps."

"How can gentleness and mildness ever become hateful?"

"So soon as they degenerate into insipid insolence and listlessness."

"And manly courage?"

"Becomes imperious rudeness."

"And modest diffidence?"

"Turns to fawning humility."

"And noble pride?"

"To vulgar haughtiness."

"And readiness to oblige?"

"Becomes a habit of too ready friendship and servility."

"Dear Aunt, you make me almost angry. My future husband can never degenerate thus. He has one virtue which will preserve him as he is forever. A deep sense, an indestructible feeling for everything that is great, and good, and noble, dwells in me also, I hope, as well as in him. This is the innate pledge and security for our happiness."

"But if it should grow old with you; if it should change to hateful excitability; and excitability is the worst enemy of matrimony. You both possess sensibility. That I do not deny; but beware lest this grace should degenerate into an irritable and quarrelsome mortal."

"Ah, dearest, if I might never become old! Wert thou always as fresh and beautiful as to-day, still thy husband's eyes would by custom of years become indifferent to these advantages. Custom is the greatest enchantress in the world, and in the house one of the most benevolent fairies. She renders that which is the most beautiful, as well as the ugliest, familiar. The wife is young and becomes old; it is custom which hinders the husband from perceiving the change. On the contrary, did she remain young while he grew old it might bring consequences, and render the man in years jealous. It is better as kind Providence has ordered it. Imagine that thou hadst grown to be an old woman and thy husband were a blooming youth, how wouldst thou then feel?"

Louise rubbed her chin, and replied, "I cannot tell."

Her Aunt continued: "But I will call thy attention to a secret, which—"

"That is it," interrupted Louise, hastily, "that is it which I long so much to hear."

Her Aunt said: "Listen to me attentively. What I now tell thee I have proved. It consists of two parts. The first part, of the means to render a marriage happy, of itself prevents every possibility of dissension, and would even at last make the spider and the fly the best of friends with each other. The second part is the best and the surest method of preserving feminine attractions."

"Ah!" exclaimed Louise.

"The former half means, then: In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, take thy bridegroom and demand a solemn vow of him, and give him a vow in return. Promise one another sacredly, never, not even in jest, to wrangle with each other; never to bandy words, or indulge in the least ill-humor. Never! I say; never wrangle in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next, promise each other, sincerely and solemnly, never to have a secret from each other, under whatever pretext, with whatever excuse it may be. You must continually, and every moment, see clear into each other's bosom. Even when one of you have committed a fault, wait not an instant, but confess it freely; let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing secret from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart from father, mother, brother, sister, aunt, and all the rest of the world. You two, with God's help, build your own quiet world; every third or fourth one you draw into it will form a party, and stand between you two. That should never be. Promise this to each other. Renew the vow at each temptation. You will find your own account in it. Your souls will grow as it were together, and will at last become as one. Ah! if many a young pair had on their wedding day known this secret, how many marriages were happier than, alas, they are!"

Louise kissed her Aunt's hand with ardor. "I feel that it must be so. When this confidence is absent, the married, even after wedlock, are two strangers who do not know each other. It should be so; without this the [illegible] happiness. And now, Aunt, the best preservative of female beauty?"

Her Aunt smiled, and said: "We may not conceal from ourselves that a handsome man pleases us a hundred times more than an ill-looking one, and the men are pleased with us when we are pretty. But what we call beautiful, what in the woman pleases the man, is not skin and hair, the shape and color, as in a picture or statue; it is the character, it is the soul that is within these, that enchants us by looks and words, earnestness, and joy, and sorrow. The men admire us the more they suppose those virtues of the mind to exist in us which the outside promises; and we think a malicious man disagreeable, however graceful and handsome he may be. Let a young maiden, then, preserve that purity of soul, those sweet qualities of the mind, those virtues, in short, by which she first drew her lover to her feet. And the best preservation of virtue, to render it unchanged and keep it ever young, is religion—that inward union with the Deity and eternity and faith—is piety, that walketh with God, so pure, so peaceful, so beneficent with mortals."

"See, dear heart," continued the Aunt, "there are virtues which arise out of mere experience. These grow old with time, and alter, because, by change of circumstances and inclinations, prudence alters her rules of action, and because her growth does not always keep pace with that of our years and passions. But religious virtues can never change; these remain eternally the same, because our God is always the same, and that eternity the same which we and all who love us are hastening to enter. Preserve, then, a mind impartial and pure, looking for everything from God; thus will the beauty of soul remain for which the bridegroom to-day adores thee. I am no bigot, no fanatic, I am thy Aunt of seven-and-twenty. I love all innocent and rational amusements. But for this very reason I say to thee—be a good, dear Christian, and thou wilt as mother, yes, as grandmother, be still beautiful."

Louise threw her arms about her neck and wept in silence, and whispered, "I thank thee, Angel!"

VETO
OF THE
CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

To the Senate of the United States:

I REGRET that the bill which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled "An act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights, and furnish the means of vindication," contains provisions which I cannot approve consistently with my sense of duty to the whole people, and my obligations to the Constitution of the United States.

I am, therefore, constrained to return it to the Senate, the House in which it originated, with my objections to its becoming a law. By the first section of the bill all persons born in the United States, and not subject to any foreign power, excluding Indians not taxed, are declared to be citizens of the United States. This provision comprehends the Chinese of the Pacific States, Indians subject to taxation, the people called Gipsies, as well as the entire race designated as blacks, people of color, negroes, mulattoes, and persons of African blood. Every individual of these races born in the United States is by the bill made a citizen of the United States. It does not purpose to declare or confer any other right of citizenship than "Federal citizenship." It does not purport to give these classes of persons any *status* as citizens of States, except that which may result from their *status* as citizens of the United States. The power to confer the right of State citizenship is just as exclusively with the several States as the power to confer the right of Federal citizenship is with Congress. The right of Federal citizenship thus to be conferred on the several excepted races before mentioned is now for the first time proposed to be given by law. If, as is claimed by many, all persons who are native born are by virtue of the Constitution citizens of the United States, the passage of the pending bill cannot be necessary to make them such. If, on the other hand, such persons are not citizens, as may be assumed from the proposed legislation to make them such, the grave question presents itself whether, when eleven of the thirty-six States are unrepresented in Congress at this time, it is sound policy to make our entire colored populaton, and all other excepted classes, citizens of the United States. Four millions of them have just emerged from slavery into freedom. Can it be reasonably supposed that they possess the requisite qualifications to entitle them to all the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States? Have the people of the several States expressed such a conviction? It may also be asked whether it is necessary that they should be declared citizens in order that they may be secured in the enjoyment proposed to be conferred by the bill? Those rights are by Federal as well as State laws secured to all domiciled aliens and foreigners, even before the completion of the process of naturalization; and it may safely be assumed that the same enactments are sufficient to give like protection and benefits to those for whom this bill provides special legislation.

Besides, the policy of the Government, from its origin to the present time, seems to have been that persons who are strangers to and unfamiliar with our institutions and our laws, should pass through a certain probation, at the end of which, before attaining the coveted privilege, they must give evidence of their fitness to receive and to exercise the rights of citizens, as contemplated by the Constition of the United States.

The bill in effect proposes a discrimination against large numbers of intelligent, worthy, and patriotic foreigners, and in favor of the negro, to whom, after long years of bondage, the avenues to freedom and intelligence have just now been suddenly opened. He must of necessity, from his previous unfortunate condition of servitude, be less informed as to the nature and character of our institutions than he who, coming from abroad, to some extent, at least, familiarized himself with the principles of a government to which he voluntarily entrusts life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. Yet it is now proposed, by a single legislative enactment, to confer the rights of citizens upon all persons of African descent born within the extended limits of the United States, while persons of foreign birth, who make our land their home, must undergo a probation of five years, and can only then become citizens upon proof that they are of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The first section of the bill also contains an enumeration of the rights to be enjoyed by these classes so made citizens in every State and Territory of the United States. These rights are to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties, give evidence, to inherit, purchase, lease, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to have full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of person and property as is now enjoyed by white citizens. So, too, they are made subject to the same punishment, pains, and penalties in common with white citizens, and to none others. Thus a perfect equality of the white and colored races is attempted to be fixed by Federal law in every State of the Union over the vast field of State jurisdiction covered by these enumerated rights. In no one of these can any State ever exercise any power of discrimination between the different races. In the exercise of State policy over matters exclusively affecting the people of each State, it has frequently been thought expedient to discriminate between the two races.

By the statutes of some of the States, Northern as well as Southern, it is enacted, for instance, that no white person shall intermarry with a negro or mulatto. Chancellor Kent says, speaking of the blacks, "that marriages between them and the whites are forbidden in some of the States where slavery does not exist, and they are prohibited in all the slaveholding States; and when not absolutely contrary to law, they are revolting, and regarded as an offence against public decorum." I do not say that this bill repeals State laws on the subject of marriage between the two races; for as the whites are forbidden to intermarry with the blacks, the blacks can only make such contracts as the whites themselves are allowed to make, and therefore cannot, under this bill, enter into the marriage contract with the whites. I cite this discrimination, however, as an instance of the State policy as to discrimination, and to inquire whether, if Congress can abrogate all State laws of discrimination between the two races in the matter of real estate, of suits, and of contracts generally, Congress may not also repeal the State laws as to the contract of marriage between the two races. Hitherto every subject embraced in the enumeration of rights contained in this bill has been considered as exclusively belonging to the States; they all relate to the internal policy and economy of the respective States. They are matters which, in each State, concern the domestic condition of its people, varying in each according to its own peculiar circumstances and the safety and well-being of its own citizens.

I do not mean to say that upon all these subjects there are not Federal restraints. As, for instance, in the State power of legislation over contracts there is a Federal limitation that no State shall pass a law impairing the obligations of contracts; and as to crimes that no State shall pass an *expost facto* law; to money that no State shall make anything but gold and silver a legal tender. But where can we find a Federal prohibition against the power of any State to discriminate as to most of them, between aliens and citizens, between artificial persons called corporations, and natural persons, in the right to hold real estate? If it be granted that Congress shall repeal all State laws discriminating between whites and blacks in the subjects covered by this bill, why, it may be asked, may not Congress repeal, in the same way, all those laws discriminating between the two races on the subject of suffrage and office? If Congress can declare by law who shall hold lands, who shall testify, who shall have capacity to make a contract in a State, then Congress can by law also declare who, without regard to race or color, shall have the right to sit as a juror or as a judge, to hold any office, and finally to vote, in every State and Territory of the United States. As respects the Territories, they come within the power of Congress, for as to them the law-making power is the Federal power; but as to the States, no similar provision exists vesting in Congress the power to make rules and regulations for them.

The object of the second section of the bill is to afford discriminative protection to colored persons in the full enjoyment of all the rights secured to them. By the preceding section it declares that "any person who, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, shall subject any inhabitant of any State or Territory to the deprivation of any right secured or protected by this act, or to different punishment, pains, or penalties, on account of such person having at any time been held in a condition of slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, or by reason of his color or race, than is prescribed for the punishment of white persons, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, in the discretion of the Court." This section seems to be designed to apply to some existing or future law of a State or Territory which may conflict with the provisions of the bill now under consideration. It provides for counteracting such forbidden legislation by imposing a fine and imprisonment upon the legislators who may pass such conflicting laws, or upon the officers or agents who shall put or attempt to put them into execution. It means an official offence, not a common crime committed against law upon the persons or property of the black race. Such an act may deprive the black man of his property, but not of the right to hold property. It means a deprivation of this right itself, either by the State judiciary or the State Legislatures. It is, therefore, assumed that, under this section, members of State Legislatures who should vote for laws conflicting with the provisions of this bill; that judges of the State Courts who should render judgments in antagonism with its terms; and that marshals and sheriffs who should, as ministerial officers, execute the processes sanctioned by State laws and issued by State judges in execution of their judgments, could be brought before other tribunals, and there subjected to fine and imprisonment for the performance of the duties which such State laws might impose. The legislation thus proposed invades the judicial power of the State. It says to every State court or judge, "If you decide that this act is unconstitutional; if you refuse, under the prohibition of a State law, to allow a negro to testify; if you hold that, over such a subject matter, the State law is paramount, and under color of a State law refuse the exercise of the right to the negro, your error of judgment however conscientious, shall subject you to fine and imprisonment." I do not apprehend that the conflicting legislation which the bill seems to contemplate is likely to occur as to render it necessary at this time to adopt a measure of such doubtful constitutionality.

In the next place this provision of the bill seems to be unnecessary, as adequate judicial remedies could be adopted to secure the desired end without involving the immunitive of Legislatures, always important to be preserved in the interests of public liberty; without assailing the independence of the judiciary, always essential to the preservation of individual rights; and without impairing the efficiency of ministerial officers, always necessary for the maintenance of public peace and order. The remedy proposed by this section seems to be in this respect not only anomalous, but unconstitutional, for the Constitution guarantees nothing with certainty if it does not ensure to the several States the right of making and executing laws in regard to all matters arising in their jurisdiction, subject only to the restriction that in cases of conflict with the Constitution and constitutional laws of the United States, the latter should be held to be the supreme law of the land.

The third section gives the District Courts of the United States exclusive "cognizance of all crimes and offenses committed against the provisions of this act," and concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Courts of the United States of all civil and criminal cases affecting persons who are denied, or cannot enforce in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State or locality wherever they may be, any of the rights secured to them by the first section; and the construction which I have given to the second section is strengthened by this third section, for it makes clear what kind of denial or deprivation of the rights secured by the first section was in contemplation. It is a denial or deprivation of such rights "in the courts or judicial tribunals of the State." It stands, therefore, clear of doubt that the offence and penalties provided in the second section are intended for the State judge, who, in the clear exercise of his functions as a judge, not acting ministerially, but judicially, shall decide [illegible] this Federal law.

In other words, when a State judge, acting upon a question involving a conflict between a State law and a Federal law, and bound, according to his own judgment and responsibility, to give an impartial decision between the two, comes to the conclusion that the State law is valid and the Federal law is invalid, he must not follow the dictates of his own judgment, at the peril of fine and imprisonment. The legislative department of the Government of the United States thus takes from the judicial department of the States the sacred and exclusive duty of judicial decision, and converts the State judge into a mere ministerial officer, bound to decide according to the will of Congress.

It is clear that in the States which deny to persons whose rights are secured by the first section of the bill any one of these rights, all criminal and civil cases affecting them will, by the provision of the third section, come under the exclusive cognizance of the Federal tribunals. It follows that if any State which denies to a colored person any one of all those rights, that person should commit a crime against the laws of the State, murder, arson, rape, or any other crime, all protection or punishment through all the courts of the State are taken away, and he can only be tried and punished in the Federal courts. How is the criminal to be tried if the offense is provided for and punished by Federal law, that law and not the State law is to govern?

It is only when the offence does not happen to be within the purview of Federal law that the Federal Courts are to try and punish him. Under the other law, then, resort is to be had to the common law as modified and changed by State legislation, so far as the same is not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws of the United States. So that over this vast domain of criminal jurisprudence provided by each State for the protection of its citizens, and for the punishment of all persons who violate its criminal laws, Federal law, wherever it can be made to apply, displaces State law. The question here naturally arises, from what source Congress derives the power to transfer the power to the Federal tribunals certain classes of cases embraced in this section? The Constitution expressly declares that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, and laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority; to all cases affecting embassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of the same State claiming land under grants of different States; and between a State or the citizens thereof, and foreign States or subjects.

Here the judicial power of the United States is expressly set forth and defined, and the act of September 24, 1789, establishing the judicial courts of the United States, in conferring upon the Federal Courts jurisdiction over cases originating in State tribunals, is careful to confine them to the classes enumerated in the above recited clause of the Constitution. This section of the bill undoubtedly comprehends cases and authorizes the exercise of power that are not, by the Constitution, within the jurisdiction of the Courts of the United States. To transfer them to the Courts of the United States would be an exercise of authority well calculated to excite distrust and alarm on the part of all the States, for the bill applies alike to all of them as well to those that have as to those that have not been engaged in rebellion. It may be assumed that this authority is incident to the power granted to Congress by the Constitution, as recently amended, to enforce by appropriate legislation the article declaring that neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

It cannot, however, be justly claimed that with a view to the enforcement of this article of the Constitution there is at present any necessity for the exercise of all the powers which this bill confers. Slavery has been abolished, and at present nowhere exists within the jurisdiction of the United States, nor has there been, nor is it likely there will be, any attempt to renew it by the people of the States. If, however, any such attempt shall be made, it will become the duty of the General Government to exercise any and all incidental powers necessary and proper to maintain inviolate the great law of freedom.

The fourth section of the bill provides that officers and agents of the Freedmen's Bureau shall be empowered to make arrests, and also that other officers may be specially commissioned for that purpose by the President of the United States. It also authorizes Circuit Courts of the United States, and the Supreme Courts of the Territories, to appoint, without limitation, commissioners, who are to be charged with the performance of quasi-judicial duties.

The fifth section empowers the commissioners, so to be selected by the Courts, to appoint in writing under their hands one or more suitable persons, from time to time, to execute warrants and other prosecutions desired by the bill. These numerous official agents are made to constitute a sort of police in addition to the military, and are authorized to summon a *posse comitatus*, and even to call to their aid such portions of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged. This extraordinary power is to be conferred upon agents irresponsible to the Government and to the people, to whose number the discretion of the commissioners is the only limit, and in whose hands such authority might be made a terrible engine of wrong, oppression, and fraud.

The general statutes regulating the land and naval forces of the United States, the militia, and the execution of the laws, are believed to be adequate for every emergency which can occur in time of peace. If it should prove otherwise Congress can at any time amend those laws in such a manner as, while subserving the public welfare, not to jeopardize the rights, interests, and liberties of the people.

The seventh section provides that a fee of ten dollars shall be paid to each commissioner in every case brought before him, and a fee of five dollars to his deputy or deputies for each person he or they may arrest and take before any such commissioner, with such other fees as may be deemed reasonable by such commissioner in general for performing such other duties as may be required in the premises. All these fees are to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States, whether there is a conviction or not; but in case of conviction they are to be recoverable from the defendant. It seems to me that under the influence of such temptation bad men might convert any law, however beneficent, into an instrument of prosecution and fraud.

By the eighth section of the bill the United States Courts, which sit only in one place for white citizens, must migrate, the marshal and district-attorney, and necessarily the clerk, although he is not mentioned, to any part of the district, upon the order of the President, and there hold a court, for the purpose of the more speedy arrest and trial of persons charged with a violation of this act; and there the judge and the officers of the court must remain, on the order of the President, for the time designated. The ninth section authorizes the President, or such person as he may empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval force of the United States, or of the militia, as shall be necessary to prevent the violation and enforce the due execution of this act. The language seems to imply an important military force, that is to be always at hand, and whose only business is to be the enforcement of this measure over the vast region where it is intended to operate.

I do not propose to consider the policy of this bill. To me the details of the bill are fraught with evil. The white race and the black race of the South have hitherto lived together under the relation of master and slave—capital owning labor. Now suddenly that relation is changed; and as to ownership, capital and labor are divorced. They stand now each master of itself—in this relation one being necessary to the other.

There will be a new adjustment, which both are deeply interested in making harmonious. Each has equal power in settling the forms, and if left to the laws that regulate capital and labor, it is confidently believed that they will satisfactorily work out the problem. Capital, it is true, has more intelligence; but labor is never so ignorant as not to understand its own interests, not to know its own value, and not to see that capital must pay that value. This bill frustrates this adjustment, it intervenes between capital and labor, and attempts to settle questions of political economy through the agency of numerous officials, whose interest it will be to ferment discord between the two races. So far as the breach widens, their employment will continue; and when it is closed, their occupation will terminate. In all our history, in all our experience as a people living under Federal and State law, no such system has ever before been proposed or adopted to establish for the security of the colored race safeguards which go infinitely beyond any that the General Government has ever provided for the white race. In fact, the distinction of race and color is by the bill made to operate in favor of the colored and against the white race.

They interfere with the municipal legislation of the States, with the relations existing exclusively between a State and its citizens, or between inhabitants of the same State—an absorption, an assumption of power by the General Government which, if acquiesced in, must sap or destroy our federative system of limited powers, and break down the barriers which preserve the rights of the States. It is another step or rather stride toward centralization, and the concentration of all legislative powers in the National Government. The tendency of the bill must be to resuscitate the spirit of rebellion, and to arrest the progress of those influences which are more closely drawing around the States the bonds of Union and peace.

My lamented predecessor, in his proclamation of the 1st of January, 1863, ordered and declared that all persons held as slaves within certain States, and parts of States therein designated, were and thenceforward should be free; and further, that the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, would recognize and maintain the freedom of such persons. This guarantee has been rendered especially obligatory and sacred by the amendment of the Constitution abolishing slavery throughout the United States. I therefore fully recognize the obligation to protect and defend that class of our people whenever and wherever it shall become necessary, and to the full extent compatible with the Constitution of the United States.

Entertaining these sentiments, it only remains for me to say that I will cheerfully co-operate with Congress in any measure that may be necessary for the promotion of the civil rights of the freedmen, as well as those of all other classes of persons throughout the United States, by judicial process, under equal and impartial laws, in conformity with the provisions of the Federal Constitution. I now return the bill to the Senate, and regret that in considering the bills and joint resolutions, forty-two in number, which have been thus far submitted for my approval, I am compelled to withhold my assent from a second measure that has received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., March 27, 1866.

TRUE POLITENESS.

THE "first gentleman in Europe," George IV. of England, while Regent, on one of his Haroun Al Rasched excursions, or, in other words, on an excursion when he could "sink the shop," happened to be in a company the members of which were not at all *au fait* to the latest canons in polite intercourse. One or two of the ladies actually drank tea out of their saucers! Some of the small souls present were inclined to titter, whereupon George, the gentleman, instantly supported the ladies offending by drinking the royal tea in the same manner and mode. This was "the stamp of fate, the sanction of a"—Regent, and the titterers were put in a shame-faced minority. We don't vouch for this story or remember where we read it. Perhaps it is in that book of solemn nonsense, "Croly's Life of George," as impudent a specimen of flattery to a royal sinner as ever a courtly preacher was guilty of. This, by the way. The story is a good one, come from where it may, and very much to George's credit. True politeness, as we understand it, consists in putting other people at their ease, and making them comfortable. How little this is taught in the so-called codes of etiquette everybody knows, and how little it is practised by some of those who think themselves "the fashion," many of us have painfully realized.

AT a dinner table, among a number of guests, Charles Lamb, [illegible] Arch Streets, cravat caused a mistake to be [illegible] taken for a clergyman, and he was [illegible] on to "say grace." Looking up and down the table, he asked, in his inimitable lisping manner: "Is there no el-el-clergyman present?" "No, sir," answered a guest. "Th-then," said Lamb, bowing his head, "let us thank God."

The Columbian.

GEORGE H. MOORE, EDITOR.

BLOOMSBURG, SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1866.

SALUTATORY.

THE COLUMBIAN commences its existence with the present number, and a statement of its objects and general character will be expected. It is intended to supply, so far as this immediate section is concerned, a want very generally felt in the country at this time—a want of Independent Journalism, which shall rise above the passions of the past, and address itself earnestly but fairly to the living questions of the hour.

The COLUMBIAN will be an Independent Journal, with reference to past party organizations, and, so far as its main principle of conduct will permit, with existing ones also. But its Independence is not to be Neutrality. It will have opinions to express and defend upon most subjects of current debate, without disguise, and with complete freedom.

The COLUMBIAN will not occupy the exact ground of any other journal in this county, or generally in this section. In this county the Ancient Democracy have an organ for the expression of their sentiments in the *Democrat and Star*, and another in the *Gazette* of Berwick. These are competent to expound the resolutions of '98, and also the more modern doctrines of their party. On the other hand, the *Columbia County Republican* may be taken as the representative of radical opinion in that party or faction opposed to the President. Its boast, only recently made, is that *it is radical*. The truth of this boast will not be questioned. It gives its whole heart and devotes its utmost fealty to the support of radical measures. And in adjoining counties existing journals fall under the same lines of classification.

But the COLUMBIAN is intended to be pre-eminently a journal of UNIONISM, to support all principles and measures of policy which look to the "consolidation of the Union," the object announced by General Washington as the principal one had in view in forming the Constitution of the United States. To this end support must be given to those men in public station who represent and uphold Union principles and a Union policy. They must be supported, their hands upheld, their hearts cheered by words of approval and encouragement. And, on the other hand, public men who oppose the unity and harmony of the country, and who would keep alive sectional or partisan hatred to the injury and detriment of the people of the United States, are to be denounced and opposed.

Union men, and independent men of all parties, the COLUMBIAN comes to you speaking words of true patriotism, pure loyalty, and salutary truth, and asks a hearing and approval, and confidence and support. It will not belie its engagements nor disappoint the trust of its patrons. That it may do good and win an honorable name among the Journals of the country is the desire and hope of its conductor, and he will give all earnest and honorable means to secure these objects.

THE JOHNSON POLICY.

IT is a common trick of the Disunionists to represent the President as desirous of introducing unrepentant Rebels into Congress. They rant and tear over this falsehood in the hope that ignorant men, and men of strong passions, will be mis-led by it, and become instruments in their hands, or as clay in the hands of the potter, to be shaped and moulded to their purposes. Nothing can be more untrue than this assertion of theirs, as they well know, and as can be proved beyond question by referring to plain and notorious facts. Let us examine some of them.

1. Large classes of leading men of the South were excluded by the President from his General Amnesty Proclamation of last year, and many more than were excluded by Mr. Lincoln's Proclamation of Amnesty, published during the war, for the purpose of reclaiming the South, restoring it to the Union, and renewing its representation in the Federal Government.

2. Special pardons issued by President Johnson, to persons of the classes excepted by him, amount to but a small percentage of the whole number of such persons, and have been granted only upon submission and petition, and upon proof of loyalty; and all to whom amnesty or pardon has been extended have been required to take a stringent oath of allegiance to the United States.

3. The President has caused new loyal State constitutions and State governments, to replace those which existed in the so-called Confederacy; so that all the instruments and machinery of the Rebellion have been made to disappear; and in the new constitutions express provisions have been inserted to repudiate all Rebel indebtedness of every description.

At the instance of the President [illegible] islatures of the reorganized States [illegible] larly adopted the amendment [illegible] nstitution of the United States [illegible] shing slavery, and the Secretary of State has, in consequence of that action by them, announced the adoption of the amendment by a vote of three-fourths of all the States. The amendment is now a provision of the Constitution, binding every State and every citizen, and irrepealable, except by a like vote of three-fourths of the States.

5. The President has steadily and always advised the Southern people to send loyal Senators and Representatives to Congress, and none others. He has been urgent upon this point, and still insists upon it as one of the material points in his policy of restoration. We believe that no unpardoned persons have been selected as Senators or Representatives in the reorganized States, and it has never been the desire or expectation of the President that such should be admitted into either House of Congress. Most of the leaders and influential men of the Rebellion are now excluded from Congress by this rule or principle of policy, if Congress shall act in concert with the President in enforcing it. The power of pardon is with the President, and he has exercised that power cautiously and prudently, in good faith and with great wisdom, with the double purpose of facilitating the complete restoration of the Union and excluding unrepentant and leading Rebels from official power and influence. By this policy loyalty is cultivated and encouraged, and reunion promoted, while the demands of justice against conspicuous offenders are regarded and enforced.

6. The President, in his annual message, called the attention of Congress to the necessity of legislation to enable the United States Courts to act upon the cases of Jefferson Davis and the other Rebel leaders, and subsequently sent to Congress his correspondence with Chief-Justice Chase, showing the refusal of the latter to hold court at Richmond until Congress should act. Now why has not Congress acted? Why this delay for more than four months, while the Disunionists in and out of Congress have howled about Rebels going unpunished, and even untried? One way to keep Rebel leaders out of Congress would be to convict them in court of treason. That would exclude them effectually; for, even if they were not hung or permanently imprisoned, they would no doubt be pardoned only upon conditions which would exclude them from office under the United States. But the fact is, the Disunionists do not want any Rebels punished in the courts. They prefer to force universal negro suffrage upon the whole country, as the condition of universal amnesty to Rebels. Their leaders have openly said this in Congress—their cry is, "Universal suffrage and universal amnesty." They have no objection to receiving unpardoned and "red-handed" Rebels into Congress with open arms and shouts of welcome, if the ballot-box can be degraded into the gutter at the same time.

7. The oath act passed during the war requires every member of Congress, upon taking his seat, to swear that he has never voluntarily been engaged, directly or indirectly, in rebellion, and provides a severe punishment for taking the oath falsely. This amounts to universal exclusion from Congress of all Rebels, great and small, and it depends upon Congress alone to enforce it. Each House is the judge of the qualifications of its members, and neither the President nor the Supreme Court can interfere. It is true that the validity of this law is questioned by some, but it is not questioned by the majority in either House, who have full power to enforce it.

We have thus proved that the President has no desire nor intention to have unrepentant Rebels admitted into Congress, and that he has not acted with any such purpose. It is said that slavery caused the Rebellion. Then, as it is abolished, and irrepealably abolished, by Constitutional amendment, the great cause of Rebellion is removed. And in agreeing to the amendment, at the instance of the President, Southern men have given us an express guaranty against future danger from this cause. And by this act of theirs; by their applications for pardon; by their submission to the laws; by their taking oaths of renewed allegiance; by their repudiation of Rebel indebtedness; and by their reorganization of loyal State governments, they have exhibited repentance for the past, and furnished a justification for so much of clemency and confidence as has been extended to them by the President of the United States. In this connection should be read, by every citizen desirous of ascertaining the truth, the instructive explanation of his policy given by the President to Governor Cox, of Ohio, in the interview between them about the end of February. No one can read the report of what was said by the President on that occasion without being impressed with a conviction of his sagacity, integrity, and patriotism, and also of the wisdom of his course, and the propriety of supporting him in his great but arduous work. His is not a policy of distrust, jealousy, selfishness, or sectionalism; it is national, disinterested, and judicious, and at the same time bold, independent, and manly. He knows, as all reasonable men must know, that in any possible reunion of the country, more or less of trust, and confidence, and forbearance, and magnanimity must be exercised, and that to carry on our great and pure system of republican government we must obtain and hold the consent of the governed, and by a just and broad-minded policy inspire respect and awaken attachment for the power which demands their obedience. But while these considerations have been kept in view by the President, he has been careful to obtain all the securities possible for the future peace and harmony of the country, and has never contemplated the sudden admission into Congress of the leading men of the Rebellion, as has been impudently asserted by his disunion enemies of the present time. And this is what we proposed to show in our present examination of his past conduct and present views upon the subject of restoration.

WE call the attention of our readers to the President's veto of the Civil Rights Bill, published on our first page. It is worthy of a careful perusal. For this veto the President has been and continues to be most vehemently and maliciously denounced. This denunciation is mainly by those who read neither the bill itself nor the veto.

PERSONALITIES.

UPON one subject we choose to be explicit in the outset of our editorial labors—we mean the subject of personalities. A journal has opportunities for offending or wounding the sensibilities of individuals which it would be ungenerous and criminal to embrace. Keeping within the limits of the laws which punish defamation, it may inflict grievous wrong upon the citizen, and gratify that love of scandal and personal abuse which will always be too extensive without being cultivated and encouraged. It has become too common for newspapers in this country to abuse private citizens with a freedom and pertinacity better suited to some other place than a civilized community. It is neither witty, Christianlike, nor gentlemanly, howmuchsoever it may gratify the spleen and malignity of an editor, to assign nicknames to respectable citizens. The practice hitherto has not been, nor ever can be, indulged in by an editor who has any of the instincts of a gentleman. It is, in short, a base, unmanly prostitution of the function of journalism to the purposes of petty resentment or ingratitude, and is sure to result in the disgrace and discomfiture of its author.

But a journalist has duties as well as privileges; his function is educational; to instruct the people in good manners and civility of language, as well as to expound his views upon more recondite subjects, and to convey to them the current information of the times. We do not mean that he should always speak with cold and stately sobriety. He may be, upon occasions, jocose, amusing, familiar, witty, or humorous. And his duties may require him to speak plainly of individuals, and even sometimes to expose their errors or imperfections. But this should be done rarely, and only for a useful purpose, and from no motive founded in personal spleen, mortified vanity, or malice. The COLUMBIAN proposes to speak of its contemporaries and of private citizens under the restraint of those rules which govern gentlemen, and which are necessary to the peace, harmony, and contentment of the social state. It will receive no insult unrebuked; but it will not assume to itself the post of censor over men who are not subject to its jurisdiction nor accountable to it for their conduct—who are not, upon public and manly grounds, obnoxious to its censure and castigation.

NEWSPAPER SUBSCRIPTION.

SUBSCRIPTION to a newspaper is a *private* contract between the publisher and the subscriber. This contract, unless the contrary is stipulated, terminates at the end of one year from its date. Thereafter it is the privilege of the subscriber to discontinue his paper at any time after payment of whatever may be due. This is at once law and common sense; at least we are of that opinion, and shall, in our conduct of this journal, act upon it. To take or not to take our paper is a clear right that every citizen may exercise without subjecting himself to [illegible] 'use from us. We desire, therefore, to say to our subscribers that if at the end of the year, when the private contract between them and us has expired by its own limitation, they shall be dissatisfied with this paper, either with its moral or political tone, they will be permitted to discontinue it without public attention being drawn to the fact in our columns, and without any effort on our part to injure them in their business. To this rule we shall faithfully adhere. Before we would consent to so debase ourselves as to adopt any other we would gladly abandon our enterprise.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

UNDER this head we propose to give weekly brief extracts from neighboring newspapers upon topics of interest, accompanied by such observations as shall appear to us to be appropriate. This will be a convenient mode of alluding to many things scarcely suited to elaborate treatment in our strictly editorial department. We will thus also be enabled to convey to our readers an idea of the spirit and character of other journals, which might not otherwise come under their observation.

THE COLUMBIAN is to be a *newspaper*, and not a hand organ of sect, party, clique, or interest. We propose to publish the proceedings of all party conventions and meetings, with more or less of fulness, and with fairness, assuming that our readers will be able to judge for themselves between what is good and what is objectionable in the sentiments or actions of public bodies and popular meetings, and do not expect to find it necessary to caution them against accepting all that we print as conveying our individual sentiments or convictions. These will be conveyed, from time to time, in our editorial columns.

A COUNTRY newspaper, which must have a good part of its circulation among farmers, and among people who cultivate gardens and lots, ought to bestow a reasonable amount of attention to questions of agriculture and horticulture, including the cultivation of fruits, and the management of the garden. We propose, therefore, to publish, from good periodicals devoted to these subjects, occasional articles of merit and interest, practical in character and suited to the wants of our patrons; and we shall be able occasionally to furnish original articles devoted to the same subjects.

THE delay in the issue of our first number was unavoidable, owing to our inability to procure the press and material for its publication from the manufacturers at the time agreed upon. It will be observed that our first number is dated Saturday, May 5. The second number will be issued on Saturday, May 12, and regularly thereafter on every Saturday. We had selected Tuesday as our regular publication day, but have made the change out of deference to the wishes of a number of our subscribers.

THE size of the COLUMBIAN is precisely that of the Boston *Commonwealth*, a weekly four-page newspaper, which ranks among the first in this country for form and general appearance. The COLUMBIAN is of the largest convenient size for the form adopted, and has been deliberately chosen by us as combining the advantages of neatness and convenience, along with ample space, more perfectly than any other. Where sheets of great size are required, as in city papers, they are very properly broken into eight-page forms; but their extended space is beyond the present requirements of this location. We hope to make our journal pleasing to the eye in its general appearance, and instructive to the mind in its contents—a welcome and valued weekly visitor to all our patrons and readers.

THE LOCAL PRESS.

IT is a common practice, when new papers are established or old ones enlarged, for contemporaries to greet their advent or improvement by complimentary or friendly notices. And even such newspaper projects, before they are carried out or accomplished—when in embryo merely—receive such kind of notice. This has not been exactly realized in the case of the COLUMBIAN. Our contemporaries here have not been complimentary in their lucubrations upon the subject of the new paper, but have indulged in denunciation of it, and in calumnious assertions concerning the objects of those connected with its establishment. Instead, therefore, of taking commendatory extracts from their columns, we have left to us only the privilege of collecting and arranging some of the choice and sparkling, but unfriendly notices with which they have favored the public.

The *Democrat and Star*, of March 21, announced that:

"There is a plot in process of formation to establish a new organ in Bloomsburg, which shall gather its strength and support from all parties, and number among its leaders the most violent and inveterate enemies of the Democratic party. It is one of the inalienable privileges of an American citizen to choose his course; yet *we* do not see the present necessity for a new paper in this county."

Of course our neighbor, the Junior of the *Democrat and Star*, can see no necessity, propriety, or policy in a new paper which may, peradventure, run from him some subscriber or advertisement; and in the excitement of his visionary speculations he imagines he has discovered a concerted "plot" against his business interests. To prevent the "plot" from gathering head and becoming a success, he proceeds to appeal to the Democracy against it as a scheme of the Republican "Disorganizers" for—

"The disruption and defeat of the Democratic party of this county, along with the person of the *Republican* editor of this place."

And further on, he adds:

"Again we warn our Democratic friends to be prepared for the coming conflict. Stand firmly and unflinchingly to the great Democratic principles. [That is, subscribe for and support the *Democrat and Star*.] Keep aloof from the designing combinations of our most bitter enemies."

This eloquent warning is followed by a still more eloquent article upon "Wolves in Sheep's Clothing." The Junior says:

"That such bipeds (?) are again to ravage Columbia County, under the mask of 'Johnson men,' there no longer appears to be a shadow of doubt."

The important discovery of the Junior, that wolves are bipeds, or animals upon two feet, is somewhat new in natural history, and equally interesting is his discovery that sheep's clothing upon a biped is a Johnson mask. It is very evident that the Junior's ideas upon natural history and masquerades are slightly mixed, and require readjustment in his mind.

The Junior then indulges in what we may describe as a left-handed defence of Senator Buckalew, against alleged complicity with the disorganizing "bipeds" aforesaid, and exclaims:

"No, fellow Democrats; we think we know Mr. Buckalew too well ever to imagine that he would thus "sell his birthright for a mess of pottage."

Now what is here meant by birthright, and what a mess of pottage means, and how one is to be sold for the other in this case, are all obscurities, which it would be well for the Junior to explain in his next disquisition upon "bipeds."

The heighth of the sublime, however, is reached in his following appeal to "fellow Democrats:"

"When you read this, stop and meditate, contemplate your treatment at the hands of these men [the Republican Disorganizers], who are preparing to solicit your favor; revolve it in your minds, then raise your hands and stamp your foot, and swear, by God and high Heaven, that no social ties, no earthly power, all the United States Senators in America, can never delude you to worship at the political shrine of a set of knaves and demagogues."

No wonder the Junior is opposed to "Union prayer-meetings" in Bloomsburg. Such terrific oaths as he recommends are not exactly in the prayer-meeting style, but one better suited to "bipeds" who have been educated in fish markets and at street corners. The Junior's grammar might be improved, but his capacity *for* venting "highfalutin" and somewhat irreverent language cannot, in view of the above eloquent burst, be any longer questioned. It is almost equal to a paragraph, in the same number of his paper, under the head of "Answers to Correspondents," in which some imaginary person is enlightened upon a point in the Junior's educational career, and also in the juvenile employments of King David, "the sweet singer of Israel."

Here is the passage:

"J. C. A.—Our most important lessons in composition were learned by writing squibs with a pencil on the mill floor, posts, and boards. If you try you can accumulate knowledge in any position. Remember that David, the Shepherd King of Israel, studied the heavens and the earth while watching his father's flocks on the Plains of Judea."

We have no doubt that these mill "squibs" would be most interesting to the public if they could be recovered and published. If yet in existence upon the "mill floor, posts, and boards," and not entirely obscured by cobweb, dust, and flour, it would be a good thing to send our young men of academies and schools to contemplate, in their original location, those first dawnings of genius in one of our editorial "bipeds." That "knowledge can be accumulated in any position" is also an important announcement, and particularly that it can be obtained while lying upon one's back star-gazing, after the example of King David, who studied the heavens while "watching his father's flocks on the Plains of Judea."

At a later date (March 28) the *Democrat and Star* announced that—

"The faction opposed to the editor of the *Republican* are about to start an organ of their own, to be styled the COLUMBIAN, with Captain Moore, late of the Washington *Chronicle* office, as editor. We learn that their first edition will appear on the 10th of April, or that after that date we shall have three newspapers in Bloomsburg—two Republican and one Democratic."

Take notice, all good people, there will be *two* Republican newspapers and one Democratic. No Democrats are to touch the new paper, which will be strictly a Republican organ; the *Democrat and Star* is the only sheet which will deserve their patronage and be worthy of their money. Stick to our shop, and you will be completely safe against "plots," "conspiracies," "disorganizers," "wolves in sheep's clothing," and all sorts of "bipeds," who may desire to "ravage Columbia County." All this is "important if true;" but we must pause to observe that we choose to define our own position, instead of having it defined by others, and shall do so, in our own way, in our editorial columns. We will add that "Captain Moore" is *not* "late of the Washington *Chronicle* office," never having had any connection whatever with that establishment.

While such has been our greeting from the *Democrat and Star*, on the other hand, the *Republican* has assailed our enterprise upon precisely opposite grounds. According to the former the COLUMBIAN is to distract, divide, weaken, and injure the Democracy, which it assumes to have especially in charge; while, according to the *Republican*, it is to disorganize and damage the Republican party, in the good fortunes of which the *Republican* feels a deep if not disinterested concern.

On the 15th of February our enterprise was announced by the *Republican* as "a flank movement of the enemy," and sundry hints, inuendoes, and assertions (mostly false), as to its authors and subjects, were indulged in. It said further:

"The President *needs no new organ here*. We have always stood by him, supported him, and *continue to do so*. The Republicans of this county do the same. And we know their temper and feelings well enough to say in advance that they will frown down all these efforts at disorganization, because they know their success can only aid our enemies and the enemies of the President."

Again, in the same number, appeared the following:

"The Disorganizers here have concluded to play into the hands of the Copperheads. The bargain is made."

The following week the *Republican* said:

"Our *expose*, in our last issue, of the intended "flank movement of the enemy" fell like a bombshell in the guerrilla camp. It was a *stunner*. How the d—l did Doctor John find it out? was the amazed inquiry all along their line. It is enough for us that we *know all about it*, and are able to *outflank* them in their secret plottings to distract our party."

On the 22d of March it exclaimed:

"The Republican party of this county is a unit. *It will remain united*. The attempt to distract and divide it has failed. * * The Copperhead hope of division or discussion will not be realized. The true spirit is manifested, the right sentiment is operating."

This happy state of things, and the complete contentment of the *Republican*, seem, however, to have been disturbed immediately afterward, for on the 29th of March it said:

"The Disorganizers have got out a prospectus, and are canvassing for their *new paper*. Having done our duty to our friends and to the party, in exposing the plottings of these men, we feel comparatively indifferent to their movements."

But this asserted indifference does not seem to have been real; for a little further on natural indignation breaks forth as follows:

"Let every true Republican weigh well these facts, and the influence for evil his support will give this corrupt enterprise, before he agrees to subscribe to the new paper."

The term "corrupt enterprise" is strong, but the provocation which begets it is very grievous, being no less than an attempt at independent journalism without the slightest regard to the pecuniary welfare of the *Republican*.

Throughout all these extracts it will be seen that the main point put forward and insisted upon is the peril to the Republican party arising from the new paper. There is no suggestion of individual interest in the writer. He is only concerned and anxious about party interests; and as to the President, he is his fast friend, supporter, and defender, and the intrusion of a Johnson paper into the county is denounced as quite unnecessary, if not impertinent.

We need hardly repeat that we choose to define our position for ourselves, through our own columns, and we shall exercise our right to do so with feelings of utter contempt for the interested and malicious picture of our enterprise drawn by the *Republican*. We choose to be judged by our own performances, and not out of the mouths of interested enemies.

We might give other extracts from both of our contemporaries subsequent in date to the foregoing and similar in character; but "enough is as good as a feast." We have no design to inflict a surfeit on our readers. We hope, however, that they, like ourselves, will be amused in reading, in connection with each other, the contradictory, inconsistent, absurd, groundless, and impertinent denunciations of the COLUMBIAN by its rivals. We can almost forgive our neighbors their malice, ill-temper, and injustice, in consideration of the amusement they have furnished the public, and of the destruction by each of the accusations made against us by the other.

GENERAL RAILROAD LAW.

THERE is no doubting that it was the Monopoly that killed the General Railroad Law—the only question is, what were the tools with which it did it? In other words, what Senators voted to record the will of the Monopoly? Let us look at the record.

The motion to submit the question of a General Railroad Law to the people of the State came up in the Senate on the 5th of April, and was defeated by the following vote:

AYES—H. B. Beardslee, Carbon, Monroe, Pike, and Wayne; T. J. Bingham, Allegheny; R. A. Brown, Lawrence, Butler, and Armstrong; A. H. Glatz, York, and Cumberland; J. L. Graham, Allegheny; Wm. Hopkins, Washington and Beaver; C. P. James, Bucks; John Latta, Westmoreland, Fayette, and Greene; M. B. Lowry, Crawford and Erie; D. M. Montgomery, Northumberland, Montour, Columbia, and Sullivan; G. R. Schall, Lehigh and Northampton; W. A. Wallace, Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest, and Elk; J. Walls, Lycoming, Union, and Snyder; Henry White, Cambria, Indiana, and Jefferson.

NAYS—H. Chalfant, Lancaster; George Connell, Philadelphia; C. M. Donovan, Philadelphia; J. M. Dunlap, Lancaster; Kirk Hains, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry; L. W. Hall, Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata, and Perry; Thomas Hoge, Mercer, Venango, and Warren; G. W. Householder, Somerset, Bedford and Fulton; George Landon, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming; D. McConaughy, Franklin and Adams; Jeremiah Nichols, Philadelphia; A. M. Randall, Schuylkill; J. E. Ridgway, Philadelphia; H. Royer, Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery; L. D. Shoemaker, Luzerne; W. Worthington, Chester, Delaware and Montgomery; D. Fleming, Dauphin and Lebanon.

The Democrats voting aye were Messrs. Beardslee, Glatz, Hopkins, James, Latta, Montgomery, Schall, Wallace, and Walls—9. The Democrats voting nay were Messrs. Donovan and Randall—2.

The Republicans voting aye were Messrs. Bigham, Browne, Graham, Lowry, and White—5. The Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Chalfant, Connell, Dunlap, Haynes, Hoge, Householder, Landon, McConaughy, Nichols, Ridgway, Royer, Shoemaker, Worthington, and Fleming—15.

The above is a record for the people to examine preliminary to going into conventions for nominating candidates for the Fall campaign. We perceive that the local papers, in certain quarters, are praising Senators who voted against the General Law as faithful representatives, especially as to the railroad interests, of their constituents, when the fact is they are, have been, and ever will be faithful servants to the Monopoly. Let not the people be deceived. Let them examine the record of their representatives. They who refused to allow the question of a General Law to be submitted to the people will find themselves before that tribunal. Let the inquiry be searching, and the decision promptly and firmly rendered.—*Pittsburg Commercial.*

PARDON-GRANTING.

No pardons are now considered by the President unless they have special peculiarities to recommend them, and even these few cases furnish a considerable addition to the labor of the departments employed in the preparing of them. The method used in obtaining a pardon is as follows: The petitioner sends his or her application either to the Attorney-General or the President, in which is set forth the offences committed; the extent of the offence; the exception under which the pardon is asked; the assurance of present loyalty and faithful allegiance; and the recommendations of one or more prominent individuals. If the pardon is to be granted, the President directs the Attorney-General to make a requisition on the Secretary of State for pardon, upon which the Department of State fills up a pardon and transmits it to the Attorney-General for his endorsement. The Attorney-General then sends it to the President for his signature, who returns it to the Department of State for the great seal and the signature of the Secretary of State; after which it is forwarded to the petitioner. Major Andrew K. Long, Assistant Adjutant-General on the staff of the President, has charge of the duties relating to pardons at the Executive Mansion. Colonel M. F. Pleasants and Major F. U. Stitt have charge of the Pardon Bureau of the Attorney-General's office; and Messrs. George Bartle and and William Daggett have been assigned to those duties in the Pardon Bureau of the State Department.

GASES INJURIOUS TO HEALTH.

JUST a quarter of a century ago Professor Daniell, at the request of the British Admiralty, made an examination of some samples of water from the African coast, found that they contained sulphuretted hydrogen, and showed that sulphuretted hydrogen was produced when decaying organic matter came in contact with sea water. He pointed out that the places most favorable for this reaction were those which had become extremely unhealthy, and suggested that sulphuretted hydrogen and the diseases prevalent might stand in the relation of cause and effect. If we observe the waters of the Hudson and East Rivers we find that they are salt, and that the utmost care is taken to bring our fermenting sewage in contact with them. Twenty-five years have passed, and we are now in possession of the researches of Eulenberg, Snow, Fablus, and many others on the effects of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen and its allied compounds. The effects of these gasses have been found to vary with the circumstances under which the patient has been exposed to their influence, and probably also from the varied nature of a mixture of gasses containing these among others, till the non-medical reader hardly knows what disease may not be caused by their noxious fumes. Typhus and various malarious fevers, diarrhœa, cholera, with other diseases, have been ascribed to their influence; with how much reason the doctors must decide.

But taking cholera as an example, because there is a general dread of this pestilence appearing here, I find that its effects on the system are said by Fickel to be those which would result from a relaxation of the *nervus vagus*, a nerve which exerts an important influence on the animal secretions. I turn to the cases of poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen, as given by Eulenberg, and find that "sulphuretted hydrogen in the smallest quantities produces, not merely violent vomiting and colic pains, but also accelerates the circulation of the blood, and increases the separation of carbonic acid, urea, and uric acid. The larger the reacting quantity the more marked is the depression and debility, and, lastly, the paralysis of the circulatory and nervous systems. Again, Pettenkoffer has observed that cholera can be propagated by the fecal emanation of cholera patients; Lersch has shown that, where (as in New York) the water is good, it is probably not propagated solely in this way; and Simon had long previously shown that the fæces of cholera patients could, without undergoing any putrefaction, evolve sulphuretted hydrogen. I do not say that Fickel is right, nor do I intend to deduce from these statements that cholera is merely poisoning by sulphuretted hydrogen. The question, "how large a quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen must be present in order to produce evil results?" will be asked; and I think that the experiments of Eulenberg will warrant me in saying that exposure for a few hours to an atmosphere containing a ten-thousandth of its bulk of sulphuretted hydrogen would produce sensible results, and that protracted exposure to a far smaller quantity might be accompanied by serious ones. Sulphuretted hydrogen is not a gas, therefore, to which we can expose ourselves with impunity. Fortunately, it has a detestable smell, which warns us of its presence even in small quantities.

Yet sulphuretted hydrogen, though perhaps one of the most poisonous gases is not by any means the only poisonous gas that we let loose in this city. There are probably a dozen others always present, to a greater or less extent. Nor is this mode just mentioned the only one adopted for loading the air with poison. There is a list, taken from Eulenberg, of the various manufacturers who generate the gas. Manufacturers of picrotte, butchers, tanners, glue manufacturers, bone boilers, sugar refiners, oil tillers of spirits and petroleum, starch makers, brewers, and gas works are among those who add their quota to the volumes of this gas sent forth by poor sewers, rotting manure, and imperfect water-closets.—*New York Evening Post.*

STATISTICS OF MANKIND.

THERE are on the globe about 1,000,000 of souls, of which 369,000,000 of the Circassian race; 552,000,000 the Mongol race; 190,000,000 are of Ethiopian race; 176,000,000 are of Malay race; and 1,000,000 are of Ande-American races.

There are 3,648 languages spoken, 1,000 different religions.

The yearly mortality of the globe 3,333,333 persons. Thus at the rate 91,554 per day, 3,730 per hour, 60 minute. So each pulsation of our marks the decease of some human ture.

The average of human life is six years.

One-fourth of the population die at before the age of seven years, one-half at or before seventeen years.

Among 10,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, one in 500 attains the age of 90, and one in 100 lives to the age of 60.

Married men live longer than single ones. In 1,000 persons 65 marry, and more marriages occur in June and December than in any other months in the year.

One-eighth of the whole population is military.

Professions exercise a great influence on longevity.

In 1,000 individuals who arrive at the age of 70 years 42 are priests, orators, or public speakers; 40 are agriculturists; 33 are workmen; 32 soldiers or military employes; 20 advocates or engineers 27 professors; and 25 doctors. Those who devote their lives to the prolongation of that of others die the soonest.

There are 355,000,000 Christians; 5,000,000 Israelites; 60,000,000 of the Asiatic religion; 160,000,000 Mahomedans 200,000,000 Pagans. In the Christian churches 180,000,000 profess the Roman Catholic; 75,000,000 profess the Greek faith; 80,000,000 profess the Protestant.

COSTUME OF A PRINCESS.

HER highness the Princess Epon wore a most superb thick white moiré antique silk robe, with a long train trimmed with handsome point Alençon lace, having rich ruches of tulle and pink artificial daisies all round it. The body and sleeves were also trimmed with silver ribbon and daisies. The bertha was composed of rich lace, ribbons, and daisies. Her slender waist was encircled with a ceinture composed of sapphires and diamonds. On her arm she wore diamond bracelets. Around her neck was clasped a superb diamond necklace. Her head was adorned with a tiara of diamonds, arranged in the shape of Indian wheat, the weight of which was very great. An immense branch, forming a geranium flower in full blossom, composed of opals, diamonds, emeralds, rubies, and amethysts, formed the stomacher of her dress. A pink satin Turkish cloak, with sleeves and cape, was placed on her shoulders. Her face was covered with a rich Brussels lace veil, one end of which was placed over the head, and the other end crossed over the mouth and nose, passed round the back of the neck, and tucked down behind the cloak. Her feet were incased in white silk stockings, white satin shoes, richly embroidered with colored silks, pearls, and gold and silver thread, with high gold heels, over which she wore a pair of yellow morocco *pantoufles*—slippers. In her hand she held a rich pink silk parasol, lined with white satin, trimmed with a deep silver fringe, with a gold handle, inlaid with a great variety of precious stones. On her fingers were a large yellow diamond and a beautiful sapphire ring. Her grandmother held overhead a handsome large pink silk umbrella.

THE artist-author, J. Ross Browne, is sick in Arizona.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR indefatigable Supervisor, Mr. Peter Billmyer, has been industriously engaged in cleaning the streets of our town. He has a large force at work, and the streets present an improved appearance under his careful supervision.

SEVERAL of our enterprising young men have lately formed an association, to be called the Continental Base Ball Club, and have selected the Fair Grounds as a playground. It already numbers, we learn, thirty members, and is steadily progressing toward perfection.

DUPONT'S POWDER.—Isaac S. Monroe, Esq., of Catawissa, Pa., is the authorized agent for the sale of Dupont's Powder, in this and adjoining counties, and is prepared to see that all orders for powder are filled with promptness and to the satisfaction of purchasers.

AS is usual in an enterprise like ours we send a copy of our first number to persons who have not yet subscribed. We publish an *independent journal*; if, on inspection of our paper, you desire to subscribe, send your address, *otherwise you will not receive a second number.*

ONE CENT ADVERTISEMENTS.—Under this caption we desire to say that whatever may have been the prevailing practice with some newspapers in this section, nothing will be permitted to appear in this journal, by way of advertisement or otherwise, that will shock the modesty of our readers.

IN reply to the numerous inquiries of our friends in the country, as to whether Charles L. Paxton, Esq., sympathizes with or endorses the movement of the *Disorganizers*, we reply that from repeated conversation we have had with him on the subject, he does not. He not only thinks it unwise, unjustifiable, and entirely wrong, but that no true Republican should give them any countenance or support.—*Republican.*

The above announcement is by authority, of course, and from it our readers will see that C. R. Paxton, Esq., denies our right to establish an independent journal in the county. His fear is that it will injure the Republican party (that is, Dr. Job). We are informed that the effect of this announcement will be crushing to our hopes of success. *It is said the time and the amount of money devoted to and expended by the above-named gentleman, in the building up of the Republican party in this county, gives him a controlling influence with Republicans.* We remark that it is not often that a party—much less whole communities—is the property of one individual, however distinguished he may be. The people will think and act for themselves.

NEWS ITEMS.

THE cattle plague is decreasing in England.

AUSTRIA and Prussia are vigorously preparing for war.

THE navy of Denmark consists of thirty-six vessels, two of which are ironclads.

THE New York and Erie Company have fitted up a hotel in the depot at Dunkirk.

MILCH cows are selling in Central New York for from eighty to one hundred dollars each.

A RAILROAD is to be built from Cincinnati to Chattanooga. Five railroads already centre at the latter city.

HARPER AND BROTHERS have just published the fifth and last volume of Carlyle's "Frederick the Great."

LIGHTHOUSES are being re-established along the coast of North Carolina and on the shores of Albemarle Sound.

IN Chicago a project is on foot to establish a public bathing house, as one of the means of keeping off the cholera.

A QUADRILLE of so intricate a series of figures has been introduced into Paris that it has been christened Trigonometry.

GENERAL GREGORY, of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Galveston, Texas, has been dismissed and ordered to Washington.

THERE are twelve establishments in Paris where false eyes are manufactured, about four hundred being turned out per week.

GOVERNOR JENKINS, of Georgia, has called for a loan, at seven per cent. interest, to relieve the destitute people of that State.

AT an auction sale of pictures in New York, Bierstadt's "North Fork of the Platte River" was sold for seven thousand dollars.

APPLETON AND CO. are to publish, in a few days, the complete works of Macauley, edited by his sister, Lady Trevelyn.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS is to give thirty readings in England, being paid therefor the largest sum ever paid to a lecturer in England.

THE Norwegian Parliament has just voted a considerable sum for the construction of electric telegraphs in the north of the kingdom.

FORT ELLSWORTH has been ordered to be dismantled. It contains four guns which were used in the Mexican war. They are to be sent to West Point for preservation.

ONE of the applicants for the post of Deputy State Collector in Hampshire County, Mass., exhibits Fowler and Wells's chart of his cranological developments to prove his fitness for the office.

SEVEN fire-proof safes belonging to the Adams Express Company went through the fire at the burning of Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati, their contents having since the fire been recovered uninjured.

GENERALS Fullerton and Steadman, who have been sent South on an investigating tour by Mr. Johnson, with a view to report upon the workings of the Freedmen's Bureau, were looking into the surroundings of Fortress Monroe, including the adjacent villages. That concluded, they will make a tour along the Seaboard and Roanoke Railway.

THE stock of the American Telegraph Company has all been subscribed for. The cable is being manufactured at the rate of nineteen nautical miles per day.

THE marble beds of Kansas are immense. They are reached at a depth of from twenty to one hundred feet below the surface, throughout a large extent of country.

FROM the Mobile *Advertiser* we learn that the orange and jessamine trees, as well as the fig crop, in the vicinity of Mobile, were all destroyed by a recent severe cold spell.

THE supposed murderer of the Joyce children in Massachusetts has been discharged, he having been found not to have been in that State on the day of the murder.

JAMES HAMILL, of Pittsburg, sailed on the 21st ultimo for England, where he is to meet the English champion oarsman, Kelly, in an international sculling and rowing match.

THE Postmaster-General will soon issue a postage stamp of the denomination of fifteen cents. It bears the likeness of Abraham Lincoln, and will be convenient in paying foreign postage.

JOSEPHINE was passionately fond of musk, though Napoleon strongly objected, and her dressing-room at Malmaison is still redolent with its odor, spite of years, scrubbing, paint, and aquafortis.

THE number of cholera patients in the Lower Bay, New York, seems to be rapidly increasing. There were twenty new cases between Saturday noon and Sunday noon, 21st and 22d ult., and ten deaths on Sunday.

THE Corporation of New York is considering the practicability of going into the illuminating gas manufacture, an order of inquiry having been introduced into the lower branch of the Common Council on the 23d ult.

THE Commissioner of Pensions, having received large numbers of communications from all parts of the country asking whether pension money can be attached for debt, has issued a decision that such money cannot thus be attached.

IN the cafes and other houses of entertainment in Paris there are twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and eleven public billiard tables, some single houses having as many as thirty tables. The estimated annual receipts from these is £4,010,000.

A RAILWAY company in France was lately compelled to pay two hundred pounds damages to a passenger for detention, the train was so far behind its time as to cause him to miss a connection which it was necessary he should make in order to complete a business transaction.

A DAUGHTER of Postmaster John G. Palfrey, of Boston, is the author of "Hermann; or, Young Knighthood," the novel that Gail Hamilton praised so highly in advance that six thousand copies have been sold. She is to commence a serial story in the *Atlantic* as soon as "Dr. Johns" is concluded.

THOSE who are particular about dates, and wish to know the precise moment of every important event, may be pleased to know that Chevreau, in his history of the world, states that this earth, and the "privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging," was created the 6th of September, on Friday, a little after four o'clock in the afternoon.

A FOREIGN letter estimates the emigration from Europe to the United States as not less than 500,000 during this year. Havre is crowded with German emigrants, all waiting for an opportunity to cross to their new home. They are mostly from Northern Germany, and Protestants, while ten years ago the south of Germany gave the largest contingent, and mostly Roman Catholics.

CHESTER HARDING, the artist, and one of the pioneer portrait painters of this country, died in Boston on Sunday. He painted nearly all the distinguished men of his day—Webster, Clay, Madison, Monroe, John Quincy Adams, Alston, of this country, and Samuel Rogers, Lord Aberdeen, Dukes of Norfolk, Hamilton, and Sussex, of England. Among his latest efforts was a picture of General Sherman. His home was in Springfield, Mass., where he was buried.

A COMMUNICATION was sent to the House, on the 23d ult., from the War Department, respecting the collection of the remains of the Union officers and soldiers killed and buried on various battle-fields. The Quartermaster-General says he has reports of the interment of nearly one hundred thousand, a large portion of whom it will perhaps be necessary to remove to cemeteries. One million of dollars will be required to protect them from desecration, and it is recommended that a general system be adopted.

AFTER a month's investigation, a Committee from the Chicago Scientific Academy report having found, in one thousand two hundred hogs slaughtered, one in fifty-eight affected by the *trichina spiralis*; and this is said to be a greater rate of disease than exists generally in Germany. The advice given to pork purveyors and consumers is simple: Let meat be cooked thoroughly at one hundred and sixty degrees Fahrenheit, or be properly salted and smoked, or be carefully dessicated. But this is poor comfort to a choice of eating.

SECRETARY SEWARD has sent to the House of Representatives an abstract of the diplomatic correspondence between France and the United States in relation to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. Napoleon agrees to withdraw all his troops. The last detachment is to leave Mexico in November, 1867. After the recall of the troops our Government will adhere strictly to its rule of non-intervention. Mr. Seward has sent stringent instructions to Mr. Motley, our Minister at Vienna, in reference to the project of sending Austrian troops to the aid of Maximilian, and a strong protest against such action will be made.

IT will be remembered that after the surrender of General Lee the military in Georgia captured $100,000 in gold, which was claimed by the Farmers', the Exchange, and the Bank of Virginia, at Richmond. Recent investigations of the fact, however, show that a few weeks before the evacuation of Richmond the Legislature of Virginia passed a law authorizing said banks to loan the Confederate Government, upon the faith of the State, $300,000 in gold, to purchase supplies for Lee's army. This sum was placed by the respective banks to the credit of the Rebel Government, and before the surrender of Lee $60,000 was paid, leaving $240,000 belonging to the Rebel Government with these banks at the time of the evacuation. The Government, therefore, claims not only the $100,000 captured in Georgia, but also the $140,000 additional in the custody of the banks. This is the present condition of the question. The notes of these banks have been bought up with the expectation that the Government would relinquish its title to the $240,000 of gold.

Grand Jurors—May Term, 1866.

Bloom—Augustus Mason.
Borough Berwick—James Jacoby.
Beaver—Joseph Lamson.
Benton—John Keller.
Centre—Eleazer H. Hess.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus McHenry.
Greenwood—Francis Boal, David Masters.
Hemlock—Isaac Parsel, R. P. Appleman.
Jackson—Jacob Young.
Locust—Silas Dodson, John Kline.
Madison—Silas Wellver, Hugh McCollum.
Jacob E. Wellver, Richard Fruit.
Mainplesant—Wm. Kitchen.
Pine—Enoch Fox, Abijah Girton.
Stuarbud—Almus Cole.
Scott—Daniel Snyder, Aaron Boon, Charles Lee.

Traverse Jurors.

Bloom—Casper Thomas, Joseph Barkley, Jacob Trexler.
Benton—Robt McHenry, George Poust.
Briarcreek—Cyrus Fry.
Catawissa—Jacob Claywell, Solomon Shuman
William Cressy, William Eyer, George Zarr.
Conyngham—Joseph R. Knittle, Reuben Wagner.
Franklin—Clinton Mendenhall.
Greenwood—Isaac Ikeler.
Hemlock—Charles Neyhart.
Jackson—Michael Beaney.
Locust—John Eveland, George Theil, George Fetterman, John Yeager.
Mifflin—John Snyder, William E. Keller, Thomas Bowman.
Mount Pleasant—John H. Vandersloe, Thomas Jones.
Main—John Nuss, Washington Fisher.
Montour—Peter M. Kasiner, William Hollingshead.
Madison—Evan Jones.
Orange—Hiram R. Kline.

List of Causes for Trial.

1. Stephen Bably vs. the Catawissa, Williamsport, and Erie Railroad Company.
2. Wm. Brown vs. James Crevelling.
3. John G. Jacoby, *et al.*, *vs.* Lindly W. Wesley.
4. Jacob Harris *vs.* Peter Jacoby.
5. Andrew J. Snyder *vs.* John Sheather.
6. Jacob Hessler *vs.* William Shaughnick and wife.
7. Jacob Shuman *vs.* the Catawissa Railroad Company.
8. Hugh W. McReynolds *vs.* Peter Oliphant.
9. Adam Bellisle *vs.* Jeremiah Jacoby.
10. George Lamberger's Executors, *et. al.*, *vs.* Hugh W. McReynolds, *et. al.*
11. George A. Herring *vs.* Peter Miller.
12. Edward Hollner *vs.* the Locust Mountain Coal and Iron Company, *et. al.*
13. Hockenberg, for the use of M. Chamberlin, *vs.* Silas D. Edgar.
14. John Hinterleiter *vs.* John Jameson.
15. Jacob Bombley *vs.* Catawissa Railroad Company.
16. David Larish *vs.* the School District of Mount Pleasant.
17. Joseph Fry *vs.* Catharine Long.
18. William Lemon *vs.* Peter Haymun.
19. William Lemon *vs.* John Yaple.
20. Henry F. Nuss *vs.* Borough of Berwick.
21. Abraham B. Swisher *vs.* Samuel Bitsby.
22. Eli Jones *vs.* Miles C. Abbott, *et. al.*
23. William Eyer *vs.* Peter M. Reiber.
24. Greenwood Township *vs.* Samuel Bogart.
25. Sylvester J. Faux *vs.* Isaac White.
26. Sylvester J. Faux *vs.* Isaac White.
27. J. F. Anspach, *et. al.*, *vs.* William P. Ryon.
28. Christian Knapp *vs.* the School District of Liberty.
29. Wright Hughes *vs.* Peter Miller.
30. John G. Dibbins, *et. al.*, *vs.* Purvin Masters.
31. Johnston Knittle *vs.* Wright Hughes.
32. Lewis L. Groth *vs.* Isaac Wilts.
33. Mary E. Green *vs.* Isaac White.
34. Peter Kanshner, *et. al.*, *vs.* Daniel Kram's administrators.
35. Solomon Neyhard *vs.* the township of Centre.

Bridge Notice.—The President and Managers of the Catawissa Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of 3 per cent. (75 cents per share) on the capital stock of said Company, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on or after the 15th instant.

JOHN SHARPLESS, Treasurer.
Catawissa Bridge Office, April 2, 1866.

Bridge Election.—An Election for Officers of the Catawissa Bridge Company for the ensuing year will be held at the public house of J. B. Kleber, in Catawissa, on Monday, the 7th day of May, 1866, between the hours of one and four o'clock P.M.

JOHN SHARPLESS, Secretary.
Catawissa Bridge Office, April 9, 1866.

EAGLE FOUNDRY.
JOSEPH SHARPLESS,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
STOVES OF EVERY VARIETY,
PLOUGHSHARES, PLOUGHPOINTS,
and all kinds of Castings, on hand or supplied on the shortest notice and at the cheapest rates. Castings for
COAL BREAKERS AND COAL SCHUTES
made to order.

LIFE INSURANCE.
If you wish to live long and die happy, go without delay and
INSURE YOUR LIFE
in the best Company in the world,
THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
ITS CASH ASSETS ARE $15,000,000,
and its annual dividend for the fiscal year of 1865 amounts to seventy-five per cent. on all participating premiums, being the largest dividend ever declared by any company for the same length of time. For further information apply to
P. S. RISHEL, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

NATIONAL FOUNDRY,
Bloomsburg, Columbia County, Pa.
The subscriber, proprietor of the above-named extensive establishment, is now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of
MACHINERY FOR COLLIERIES, BLAST
FURNACES, STATIONARY ENGINES,
MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, &c.
He is also prepared to make Stoves of all sizes and patterns, Plow-Irons, and everything usually made in first-class Foundries.
His extensive facilities and practical workmen warrant him in receiving the largest contracts on the most reasonable terms.
Grain of all kinds will be taken in exchange for Castings.
This establishment is located near the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad Depot.
PETER BILLMYER.

OMNIBUS LINE.
The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an
OMNIBUS LINE
between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.
His Omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.
Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accommodated upon reasonable charges by having timely notice at any of the hotels.
JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

FORK'S HOTEL,
GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.
The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*Mc Ilvaine's*," purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all pernicious drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

J. B. PURSEL,
HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK
MANUFACTURER,
and dealer in
CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS &c.,
Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.
W. M. MONROE & CO.,
Rupert, Pa.,
Manufacturers of
POWDER KEGS,
and dealers in all kinds of
LUMBER,
give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING.
Fresh arrival of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
DAVID LOWENBERG
Invites attention to his stock of
CHEAP AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING,
at his store on
Main Street, two doors above the American House,
Bloomsburg, Pa.,
where he has just received from New York and Philadelphia a full assortment of
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
including the most fashionable, durable, and handsome
DRESS GOODS,
consisting of
BOX, SACK, FROCK, GUM, AND OIL-CLOTH
COATS AND PANTS,
of all sorts, sizes, and colors. He has also replenished his already large stock of
FALL AND WINTER SHAWLS,
STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN VESTS,
SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, COLLARS,
HANDKERCHIEFS, GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS, AND FANCY ARTICLES,
He has constantly on hand a large and well-selected assortment of
CLOTHS AND VESTINGS,
which he is prepared to make to order into any kind of clothing, on very short notice, and in the best manner. All his clothing is made to wear, and most of it is of home manufacture.
GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
of every description, fine and cheap. His case of jewelry is not surpassed in this place. Call and examine his general assortment of
CLOTHING, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
DAVID LOWENBURG.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER,
the successors of
WILLIAM SLOAN & SON,
continue the business of making
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every style of
FANCY WAGONS,
which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best, and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable prices asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The undersigned has just arrived from the City with a large assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, and Dye Stuffs, Ready-Made Clothing, Perfumery, Toy and Fancy Articles, Druggist's Glassware, Brushes, Trusses and supporters, and a general assortment of everything that belongs to a well-appointed Drug Store. Also Patent Medicines of all kinds, such as Jayne's, Ayer's, Wishart's, Winslow's Soothing Syrup, Brown's Troches, Swain's Panacea, Baker's Cod Liver Oil, Hoofland's Bitters constantly on hand. Also
MOROCCO LEATHER, KID, FRENCH MOROCCO, FRENCH CALFSKINS, PINK
TRIMMINGS, BINDINGS,
by the dozen or half-dozen. Also
SHOE-FINDINGS, FISHING-TACKLE, &c.
Having had a large experience in the drug business, I would respectfully invite those wishing anything in that line to call and see my stock before purchasing elsewhere. "To medicine quality is of the first importance."
JOHN R. MOYER.

GOOD NEWS FOR EVERYBODY.
Owing to the late fall in gold,
EPHRAIM W. ELWELL
has reduced his prices to suit all buyers, either at wholesale or retail. If you want
SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, SPICES,
CRACKERS, CANNED FRUIT, DRIED
FRUIT, WOODENWARE, FISH,
BEANS, CHEESE, FLOUR,
FEED, &c., &c. &c.,
give me a call. EPHRAIM W. ELWELL.

MCKELVY, NEAL & CO.,
Northwest corner of Main and Market Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Our old customers and the public generally can be accomodated with goods of every style and quality suited for the Spring trade, and at the lowest cost rates. The stock, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Boots and Shoes,
Ready-Made Clothing,
Looking Glasses,
Wrapping Paper,
Paints and Oils,
Groceries,
Queensware,
Hardware,
Tinware,
Salt,
Plaster,
Grain and Seeds,
&c., &c., &c.,
be replenished weekly or daily, as necessity requires, from New York and Philadelphia.
IRON AND NAILS,
in large quantities and at reduced rates, always on hand.

TWO BLACKSMITHS.—BITUMINOUS COAL, for smithing purposes, a good quality, for sale by PAXTON & HARMAN.
Paper, Pa., April 12, 1866.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.
The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.
Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.
Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

BAKER AND CONFECTIONER.
B. H. STOHNER
has always on hand and for sale
FRESH BREAD, CAKES, AND PIES,
FRENCH AND DOMESTIC CONFECTIONS,
in every style and variety,
NUTS, FRUITS,
and everything usually found in a
FIRST-CLASS CONFECTIONERY STORE.
Having recently fitted up a new and elegant
ICE-CREAM AND EATING SALOON,
he is prepared to accomodate ladies and gentlemen in the best style.

BLOOMSBURG FANCY TRIMMING AND BOOKSTORE,
second door below Hartman's, Main Street.
Just received a new stock of
ZEPHYRS, WOOLEN AND COTTON YARNS,
CORSETS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
MUSLIN EDGINGS, DRESS TRIMMINGS,
and every variety of articles usually kept in a
FANCY STORE.
Also
SCHOOL BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, BIBLES,
SUNDAY-SCHOOL BOOKS,
and a large lot of
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
ACCOUNT AND MEMORANDUM BOOKS,
BLANK DEEDS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES,
and a general and well-selected assortment of
PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.
A. D. WEBB.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL STORE,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY,
AND TOILET ARTICLES.
EYER & MOYER
respectfully invite a continuance of patronage. Their Drugs and Medicines are all selected with the greatest care, avoiding as much as possible the introduction of deleterious nostrums, and are purchased from the best importing houses in the country.
PATENT MEDICINES
of all kinds, including Ayer's, Jayne's, Holloway's, Hostetter's, Wishart's, Hoofland's, &c., constantly on hand.
COAL OIL AND ALCOHOL.
HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL, AND
CLOTHES BRUSHES.
PAINTS AND CHEMICALS
of every variety, and of the best quality.
FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.
The public may rely at all times on procuring the above articles, with all the new moral preparations kept in the best conducted establishments.
PHYSICIAN'S PRESCRIPTIONS
and Family Receipts compounded with the greatest accuracy and dispatch.

STOVES AND TINWARE.
A. M. RUPERT
announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.
Customers can be accomodated with
FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware, and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
25 DOZEN MILK-PANS
on hand for sale.

CATAWISSA RAILROAD.
From and after October 2, 1865, the trains will pass Rupert as follows:
GOING NORTH.—Elmira Mail at 4 P.M.; Erie Express at 2:58 A.M.
GOING SOUTH.—Philadelphia Mail at 11 A.M.; New York Express at 1 P.M.
GEORGE WEBB, Supt.

LACKAWANNA AND BLOOMSBURG RAILROAD.
On and after March 11, 1866, Passenger Trains will run as follows:
SOUTHWARD.—Leave Scranton at 4:40 P.M. and 5:50 A.M.; Kingston at 6 P.M. and 6:50 A.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:20 P.M. and 8:20 A.M. Arrive at Northumberland at 8:50 P.M. and 10:45 A.M.
NORTHWARD.—Leave Northumberland at 7 A.M. and 5 P.M.; Bloomsburg at 8:25 A.M. and 8:25 P.M.; Kingston at 10:05 A.M. and 9 P.M. Arrive at Scranton at 12:0 A.M. and 10:15 P.M.
H. A. FONDA, Supt.
Kingston, March 13, 1866.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the northern and northwest counties of Pennsylvania to the city of Erie, of Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Time of Passenger Trains at Northumberland:
LEAVE EASTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 12:55 P.M.; Erie Express Train, 3:25 A.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 10:25 A.M.
LEAVE WESTWARD.—Erie Mail Train, 5 A.M.; Erie Express Train, 7:01 P.M.; Elmira Mail Train, 4:05 P.M.
Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express Trains without change both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.
NEW YORK CONNECTION.—Leave New York at 9 A.M., arrive at Erie at 9:35 A.M.; Leave Erie at 1:50 P.M., arrive at New York at 8:40 P.M.
Elegant sleeping cars on all night trains.
For information respecting passenger business apply at the corner of Thirtieth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; and for freight business of the Company's agents:
S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner of Twelfth and Market Streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N.C.R.R., Baltimore.
H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent, Philadelphia.
H. W. GWINNER,
General Ticket Agent, Philadelphia.
A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.
March 22, 1866.

READING RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
November 27, 1865.
Great Trunk Line from the North and Northwest for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Auburn, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: At 3, 7:35, and 8:15 A.M., and 1:15 and 3 P.M., arriving at New York at 5:30 and 10 A.M., and 7:30 and 9:55 P.M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Sleeping Cars accompany the 3 and 8:15 A.M. trains, without change.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Mt. Carmel, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7:35 A.M., and 1:15 and 3 P.M., stopping at Lebanon and Way Stations. The 3 P.M. train making no close connections for Pottsville or Philadelphia. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, leave Harrisburg at 1 P.M.
Returning, leave New York at 9 A.M., 12 M., and 8 P.M.; Philadelphia at 8 A.M. and 4:30 P.M.; Pottsville at 8:30 A.M. and 2:45 P.M.; Ashland at 9 A.M. and 12:35 A.M., and 3:05 P.M.; Tamaqua at 7:35 A.M. and 1:10 P.M.
Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad, at 8:45 A.M.
Reading Accommodation Train leaves Reading at 6:30 A.M., returning from Philadelphia at 4:30 P.M.
Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6:15 and 11:45 A.M. for Birdsboro, Leesport, Columbia, &c. &c.
On Sundays leave New York at 8 P.M.; Philadelphia at 6:15 P.M.; Pottsville at 8 A.M.; Tamaqua at 8:40 A.M.; Harrisburg at 10:5 A.M.; and Reading at 11 A.M., for Harrisburg, and 2:52 A.M. for New York.
Connutation, Mileage, Season, Excursion, and school tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.
Baggage checked through. Eighty pounds of baggage allowed each passenger.
A. S. NICHOLLS, Gen. Supt.
Reading, Pa., Jan. 11, 1866.

MILLER & HOST,
Successors to Franklin P. Seltzer & Co.,
Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,
Nos. 410 and 412 North Third Street,
Philadelphia,
W. B. ROOSE, Agent,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

WILLIAM L. MADDOCK & CO.,
Dealers in
FINE GROCERIES,
No. 115 South Third Street, opp. Girard Bank,
Philadelphia.

HAGEN, BOYD & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Wholesale Dealers in
LEAF AND MANUFACTURED TOBACCO,
SEGARS, &c.,
No. 61 North Third Street,
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Consignors can forward their stock "In Bond," without prepaying the United States tax.

ESTABLISHED 1793.
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CHARLES H. MARPLE,
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WINE BITTERS, &c.,
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above Arch, west side,
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ROYAL & ROYER,
Successors to
GILBERT, ROYAL & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
GLASS, DYE STUFFS, &c.,
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PHŒNIX STOVE DEPOT.
HEATERS, RANGES, AND STOVES,
Wholesale and Retail,
PATENT ANTI-DUST COOKING STOVE,
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for heating two or more rooms,
PARLOR, COOKING, LAUNDRY, HEATING,
and every variety of STOVES.
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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
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SPECIE AND BANK-NOTES,
ALL KINDS OF STOCKS AND BONDS
bought and sold on commission. Attention given to collections on all accessible points.

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WHOLESALE FISH DEALERS,
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WHOLESALE GROCERS,
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J. H. LONGSTRETH,
PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,
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G. W. BLABON & CO.,
Manufacturers of
OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES,
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M. M. MARPLE,
NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
FANCY GOODS,
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with BUSH, BUNN & CO.,
DRY GOODS,
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FRISHMUTH, BROTHER & CO.,
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No. 151 North Third Street,
five doors below Race.
Factories, Nos. 223 and 225 Quarry Street,
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J. V. LAMBERT,
with ROSS, SHOTT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c.,
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JOSEPH RIEGEL & H. S. FISTER,
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Importers and Jobbers of
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RUSSELL & WOODRUFF,
Wholesale Dealers in
TOBACCOS, CIGARS, PIPES, &c., &c.,
No. 13 North Third Street, above Market,
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JOHN C. YEAGER & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS, AND
LADIES' FURS,
No. 232 North Third Street,
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C. D. ROBBINS & CO.,
IRON MERCHANTS,
Northeast corner of Second and Vine Streets,
Philadelphia.

COTTRELL & AYRES,
Wholesale Dealers in
FISH, CHEESE, &c., &c.,
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second door above Arch Street,
Philadelphia.

BARCROFT & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHS,
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WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY, &c.,
Nos. 405 and 407 Market Street,
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H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND
CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
between Cherry and Race, west side,
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JOSEPH S. DELL,
Manufacturer of and Wholesale Dealer in
CLOTHING, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, AND
VESTINGS,
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Philadelphia.

ARMBRUSTER & BROTHER,
Importers and Jobbers of
HOSIERY, GLOVES,
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
BUTTONS, SUSPENDERS,
HOOP SKIRTS, HANDKERCHIFS,
THREADS, SEWING SILKS,
TRIMMINGS, PORTE MONNAIES,
SOAPS, PERFUMERY, FANCY GOODS, AND
NOTIONS GENERALLY,
Also Manufacturers of
BRUSHES AND LOOKING GLASSES,
and Dealers in
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,
BROOMS, ROPES, TWINES, &c.,
No. 306 North Third Street, above Vine,
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I. H. WALTER,
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Importer and Dealer in
CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,
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ESTABLISHED 1820.
JOHN REAKIRT & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
and Dealers in
CHEMICALS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, SPICES, PAINTS, OILS,
WINDOW GLASS,
VARNISHES, DYES, &c., &c.,
Southeast corner of Third and Callowhill Sts.,
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BENJAMIN GREEN,
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CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES,
OIL CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,
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with LIPPINCOTT, BOND & CO.,
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ROWE, EUSTON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
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BATTS, WICKS, TIE YARNS, CORDAGE,
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SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
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GEORGE H. ROBERTS,
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HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c.,
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THE UNION HOTEL,
Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,
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CHRIST & WEBER,
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MT. VERNON HOTEL,
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ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
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Philadelphia,
CHARLES KLECKNER,
Manager.

GIRARD HOUSE,
Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,
Philadelphia,
H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

SUNSHINE ON THE HILLS.

I stood upon the hills, when Heaven's wide arch
Was glorious with the sun's returning march,
And woods were brightened, and soft gales
Went forth to kiss the sun-clad vales.
The clouds were far beneath me: bathed in light,
They gathered mid-way round the wooded height,
And in their fading glory shone
Like hosts in battle overthrown,
As many a pinnacle, with shifting glance,
Through the gray mist thrusts up its shattered lance,
And rocking on the cliff was left
The dark pine blasted, bare, and cleft.
The veil of cloud was lifted, and below
Glowed the rich valley, and the river's flow
Was darkened by the forest's shade,
Or glistened in the white cascade:
Where upward, in the mellow blush of day,
The noisy bittern wheeled his spiral way.

I heard the distant waters dash,
I saw the current whirl and flash—
And richly, by the blue lake's silver beach,
The woods were bending with a silent reach.
Then o'er the vale, with gentle swell,
The music of the village bell
Came sweetly to the echo-giving hills;
And the wild horn, whose voice the woodland fills,
Was ringing to the merry shout
That faint and far the glen sent out,
Where, answering to the sudden shot, thin smoke,
Through thick-leaved branches, from the dingle broke.

If thou art worn and hard beset
With sorrows that thou wouldst forget;
If thou wouldst read a lesson that will keep
Thy heart from fainting and thy soul from sleep,
Go to the woods and hills!—No tears
Dim the sweet look that Nature wears.

AGRICULTURAL.

The Rinderpest.

This terrible scourge still holds almost undisputed sway among the herds of Great Britain, so far as it has progressed. The latest reports give over thirteen thousand cases per week, as known by the Government officers. The inoculation and other remedies prove ineffectual. Efforts to prevent its spread have been imperfect and weak, while the cupidity of some individuals, and the heedlessness and ignorance of others, has spread the seeds of the contagion far and wide. There was abundant knowledge in the country how to stop the disease, but their Government was afraid to act with energy, and all that has been done is sheer trifling. In the year 1857 the Royal Agricultural Society of England, with the Agricultural Societies of Scotland and Ireland, and receiving the co-operation of the Foreign Office of the Government, sent Professor Simonds, of the Royal Veterinary College, to the Continent, to investigate this disease. The very fullest opportunities were afforded him, and he made an extended and valuable report. The conclusions at which he arrived are of especial interest now that we, as a nation, are in exactly the same condition that England was then.

He found the disease restricted to comparatively narrow limits this side of the Steppes of Russia, from whence it occasionally escaped in the ordinary course of cattle traffic into Austria, Hungary, Galicia, and Poland, where it is usually, as they say, "stamped out"—being surrounded by a military cordon, and all traffic in cattle stopped within or out from the district thus shut up from the rest of the world. This practice is so perfectly effectual where the disease is understood that Mr. Simonds regarded it as entirely improbable that the disease would ever afflict the English farmer. He says: "No fear need be entertained that this destructive pest will reach our shores. Its present great distance from us would of itself afford a fair amount of security; but when we add to this that no cattle find their way thence to the English market; and that in the event of the disease spreading from Galicia it would have to break through hundreds of military *cordons*, one after the other, before it could possibly reach the *western side* of the German States; and moreover, that for years past commerce has been unrestricted, with regard to the importation of skins, hides, bones, etc., of cattle from Russia and elsewhere, all alarm, we believe, may cease with reference to its introduction into the British Isles."

This is very instructive—showing us our great danger—and warning us not to rest in fancied security, as did our brother farmers of England, until herd after herd is swept away. It does not prove that this cordon principle is *not* effective, but only that some carelessness allowed the escape of diseased animals, or in some way the transit of the disease from the countries where it is domesticated, to the coast, and to England. The fact remains, that perfect insolation of the diseased and infected cattle, and of all persons, animals, and things which have been in close proximity to them, or their excretions, is perfect security against the disease. And we want the Legislatures to empower the Executives of the different States to act with all power and promptness, should any case occur in this country, even to the using of the militia.—*American Agriculturist.*

Long Cut Feed better than Short.

A correspondent reasons as follows: When a boy we were taught to cut straw and hay for horses as short as possible, and the reason assigned was that horses would eat it sooner, and with greater avidity. In after life we observed that it was not so good for the horses. Straw and hay cut one inch long, for animals that do not chew the cud, is far better that if cut to one-fourth inch. When straw is cut very short much of it goes into the stomach without being crushed. For this reason a great deal of it does not digest, though the juices of the stomach would have dissolved it, had it been properly masticated. When a horse begins to eat the salivary glands send a stream of saliva into the animal's mouth, to moisten and soften the feed, and to prepare it for more easy digestion. Therefore it is important that every piece of straw or hay should be crushed and macerated between the teeth and the saliva thoroughly mingled with whatever is eaten before it is swallowed. As saliva is a powerful solvent, the organic structure of all feed should be broken up by the teeth, and the saliva and all the small fragments brought in contact with the liquid.

Drilled Wheat vs. Broadcast.

"J. C." tried the experiment of drilling in his seed wheat *vs.* sowing broadcast. At first the drilled wheat looked much the best, but at harvest the broadcast came out far ahead. This is sometimes the case, but in four cases out of five drilling is the better practice. It saves seed, deposits it more evenly, and at uniform depth, and in a dry Autumn you can put the seed down into the moist earth, whereas if sown broadcast, much of it will remain in the dry surface soil, and will not germinate until it rains.

Compost for Common Garden Crops.

For surface dressing, to be raked in after thorough manuring. Hen manure one bushel, mix with chamber-ley or stable liquor, and soften, add half a bushel plaster and half a bushel ashes, mix intimately, adding at the same time one bushel of good soil or fine muck. Use within three days, or add two bushels more of muck.

Compost for Corn in the Hill.

Take hen manure one barrel, bonedust one bushel, dry muck two barrels, chamber-ley three pailfuls. Soften the dry hen manure with the urine, and mash the lumps—then mix thoroughly with the bone and muck; one handful to the hill. Worth more than the best poudrette. Good also for any root crop.

Fertilizer for Lawns.

One bushel gypsum, two bushels ashes, one bushel fine bonedust (sifted). Sow about one peck of the mixture to the square rod.

THE TIGER-MOTHER.

No animal exhibits such devotedness toward its progeny as the queen of the cat-tribe. Indeed, the fact is a proverb in the mouths of the native *skekarics*, or beaters. Speaking of a miser they will say: "It is as easy to coax a tiger kitten from its mother as money from his coffers." Some years ago some English officers, camped in the vicinity of Mulkapoor, went out tiger-hunting, and bagged a splendid tigress. While returning home with the trophy they found, in a secluded spot in the lee of a jagged rock, what evidently was the lair of a tiger, for there lay bones of both human and brute kind, and shreds and rags of clothing. More interesting than all, however, was the discovery of a tiny kitten, not more than a fortnight old, coiled in a corner, winking and blinking, and gaping at the intruders. The hunters at once decided that this must be the cub of the beast they had slain, and willingly took charge of the little orphan.

Tiger kittens are not captured every day; so when the hunters returned to their quarters the excitement in their tent was considerable. The newly-acquired kitten was provided with a tiny dog-collar and chain, and attached to the tent-pole, round which it gambolled, to the delight of an audience numbering nearly twenty. About two hours after the capture, however, and just as it was growing dusk, the good people in the tent were checked in the midst of their hilarity by a sound that caused the bravest heart there to beat rather irregularly.

It was the roar, or rather the combination of shriek and roar, peculiar to the tiger when driven mad with rage. In an instant the gambolling kitten became every inch a tiger, and strained, with all its baby strength, at the tether, while it replied with a loud wail to the terrible voice outside. The company were panic-stricken. There was something so sudden and unearthly in the roar that it seemed as though the great tiger brought in an hour before had come to life again. Certainly the tiger in question was already flayed, but the picture conjured up became not the more pleasant for that. There was, however, not nearly so much time allowed for speculation to the scared company as writing these lines has cost; for almost simultaneous with the roar there leaped sheer into the centre of the tent a bold tigress, and without noticing a single man there, she caught her kidnapped baby by the nape of its neck, and giving it a jerk, snapped the little chain, and then, turning for the tent door, trotted off at full speed. After all, it appeared that the little thing did not belong to the tiger that was slain, but to the brave mother that had tracked and recovered it. Sanguinary man-eater as she may have been, one can be scarcely sorry to hear that not a gun was levelled at the great rejoicing creature as she bore off her young one, and that she got clear off.

HUNTING THE RHINOCEROS.

The Bechuna of South Africa, if he be rich enough, purchases a gun wherewith to attack the dauntless black rhinoceros, much preferring, as any one who has a chance of seeing Borele in all his savage grandeur will at once understand, to send the messenger of death in the shape of a bullet from a safe distance, than to bear it himself at the end of his soft-headed assagai; indeed, rather than risk the "pretty pickle" that would certainly ensue if the ill-tempered blade should prove treacherous, the native who goes out to hunt the rhinoceros prefers depending on his bow and poisoned arrows. This mode of hunting, however, at least so say Cumming and Anderson, and other sporting travellers qualified to judge, is extremely unproductive and tedious, in consequence of the poison (which the bushmen manufacture themselves from a sort of tarantula spider, by a process which they keep scrupulously secret) growing so hard and dry on the arrow-tips that it either chips away on encountering the animal's tough hide, or else, on penetrating the flesh, remains intact, and without dispersing its deadly qualities.

A well-directed, common leaden bullet is sufficient to make the biggest rhinoceros bite the dust; but for a long range, say a hundred yards, two-thirds lead and one-third solder is best, or, better still, all spelter. The head of the rhinoceros is so thick that there is little use in firing at it; and if it should be penetrated, it is a great chance that the bullet finds the animal's brain, as it is very small, and confined in a chamber about six inches long by four high. Sparrman relates that on filling this receptacle with peas, it was found to hold barely a quart. He tried a human skull, and found that it comfortably accommodated nearly three pints.

Mr. Anderson's experiences in hunting the rhinoceros are of the most thrilling character. Although he slew scores of them from behind the "skarm," his favorite mode was to "stalk" them. He tells of a monstrous white rhinoceros that nearly put an end to his stalking.

"Having got within a few paces of her," says he, "I put a ball in her shoulder; but it nearly cost me dear; for, guided by the flash of the gun, she rushed on me with such fury that I had only time enough to throw myself on my back, in which position I remained motionless. This saved my life; for, not observing me, she came to a sudden halt just as her feet were about to crush my body. She was so near to me that I felt the saliva from her mouth trickle on to my face. I was in an agony of suspense, though happily only for a moment; for having impatiently sniffed the air, she wheeled about and made off at full speed."

FOR YOUTHFUL READERS.

The Kind Little Girl.

A very poor man had a very good little girl. She had a fat, chubby, sweet face, and her cheeks looked like peaches when they are ripe. Her hair hung in ringlets all over her head, and some rich fathers would have made her look like a fairy, with nice dresses and costly trinkets. But Lulu's father was poor, and her clothes were only decent; but she, sweet girl, was kind and good, which is better than to be rich. Riches have spoiled a great many little girls, but Lulu had no chance to be spoiled in this way.

One day she saw a lame old man going by, wretchedly clad, with a pack on his back. Lulu thought he must be cold, or hungry, or need something to make him comfortable; so out she run, without saying anything to her mother, and soon overtook the stranger.

"Man!" said she, "my father always gives poor folks something to eat; won't you come back and get some bread?"

The old man turned about as if he was surprised; he thought a bird of paradise had just dropped down there and was singing. He was not used to such a soft, sweet voice as that; and then her message was so kind and good!

Lulu thought the old man did not understand her, because he stood and gazed upon her in silence. So she again said:

"My father always gives poor folks something to eat. Won't you go back with me and get some bread?"

The old man smiled; he could not help it. If he had felt cross he could not have kept from that smile. He turned about, and Lulu took his hand and led him back to the house. What do you think her mother thought when she saw her little daughter leading in that ragged stranger?

"Here, mother," said Lulu, "is a poor lame man who is hungry; won't you give him some bread?" Her mother looked pleased, and hastened to feed the stranger, while Lulu set him a chair close to the fire, and viewed him from head to foot, as if she thought he was a Lazarus, as pure and as good.

We need not tell you how long he stayed, nor what he said about Lulu when he went away. We are more concerned to know what our readers will think and say about this kind little girl. Was it not a beautiful spirit that caused her to think of the beggar's wants? Ought not every boy and girl to be as thoughtful and kind? Remember the charming hymn:

"Little deeds of kindness,
Little words of love,
Make our earth an Eden,
Like the heaven above.

"Little seeds of mercy,
Sown by youthful hands,
Grow to bless the nations
Far in distant lands."

A Story for Boys.

It is related of a Persian mother, that on giving her son forty pieces of silver for his portion, she made him swear never to tell a lie, and said:

"Go, my son, I consign thee to God, and we shall not meet again till the day of judgment."

The youth went away, and the party he travelled with were assaulted by robbers. One fellow asked the boy what he had, and he answered:

"Forty dinars are sewed up in my garments."

The robber laughed, thinking that the boy jested. Another asked the same question, and received the same answer. At last the chief called him, and asked what he had. The boy replied:

"I have told two of your people that I had forty dinars sewed up in my garments."

The chief ordered the garments to be ripped open, and the money was found.

"And how came you to tell this?"

"Because," replied the boy, "I would not be false to my mother, to whom I had promised never to tell a lie."

"Child, said the robber, "art thou so mindful of thy duty to thy mother at thy years, and am I insensible at my age of the duty I owe to God? Give me thy hand that I may swear repentance on it."

He did so, and his followers were struck with the scene.

"You have been our leader in guilt," said they to their chief, "be the same in the path of virtue;" and taking the boy's hand they took the oath of repentance on it.

The Colored Glass.

A little boy ran to his mother, saying, "Oh, mother, I have such a pretty thing. It is a piece of glass, and it is all red. When I look through it everything looks red too—the trees, houses, green grass, and your face, and even your blue eyes."

"Yes, John," replied the mother, "it is very beautiful; and let me show you that you can learn a useful lesson from this pretty thing. You remember, the other day, you thought everybody was cross to you. You said, father, sister, and I were all the time finding fault with you. Now you were like this piece of glass, which makes everything red because it is red. You were cross, so you thought everybody was cross too. But when you get up in the morning in a good humor, loving and helping everybody, they too will seem kind and loving toward you. Now, remember, my boy, and always be what you wish others to be—kind, gentle, loving; and they, seen through the beautiful color of a kind disposition, will seem more beautiful than ever."

Don't Tattle.

Children, don't talk about each other. Don't call one of your school-mates ugly, another stingy, another cross, behind their backs. It is the meanest sort of sin. Even if they are ugly, stingy, or cross, it does you no good to repeat it. It makes you love to tell of faults; it makes you uncharitable; your soul grows smaller; your heart loses its generous blood when you tattle about your friends. Tell all the good you know about them, and carry the sins in your own heart; or else tell them to God, and ask Him to pardon them. That will be Christ-like. If anybody says to you, "Oh, that Mary Willis did such a naughty thing!" call to mind some virtue that Mary possesses, and hold it up to her praise. For your own sake learn to make this a habit.

TO YOUNG LADIES.

If you have a friend whose circumstances are known to be in an unprosperous condition, and you see his daughters in costly garments, what are your feelings? Is not all admiration of their costume lost in the sense of its betraying a want of common honesty thus to spend the money that belongs to their father's creditors?

Dress is a very fair index of a young lady's neatness, industry, economy, good sense, modesty, good taste; and she who is at all times, in her private as well as public hours, *perfectly well dressed*, according to all that I include in that term, must have many of the substantial qualities that constitute a good character and are essential to domestic comfort.

Some young girls are apt to think that the most important item in their dress is the material and trimming, whereas clean stockings, neat shoes, smooth, well-brushed hair, and delicately clean hands, nails, and teeth would make them look more lady-like and better dressed in a simple cotton dress than they would be in the finest merino without these accompaniments.

Those things which are most essential to a neat appearance are most within the reach of everybody, and therefore the neglect of them is not to be excused.

Everybody can mend stockings and gloves, however old they may be. The sooner a garment is mended after it begins to require it the better.

Most girls consider it a settled thing that darning stockings is a drudgery, and without entering at all into the merits of the case, they cultivate an unreasonable dislike to it; but as there is nothing in the whole economy of dress that turns to such good account as darning, it is unwise to make it a bugbear.

I have seen a lady stared and wondered at for saying that she liked to darn as if she had expressed a fondness for the toothache. If any one wishes to overcome this imaginary evil, let her begin with a new set of stockings, take the whole care of them herself, and mend them at a stated time every week.

Many articles of dress are more injured by want of care in the disposal of them when off the person than when in wear; if not put away properly they are rumpled, and made to look worse than when worn carefully for a week.

A writer, who has lately travelled in France, says a great deal on the care which French ladies take of their clothes when not in wear. She describes how they fold up their dresses, and pin them up in towels, and place them carefully away. The French certainly understand the whole art of making the best appearance upon the smallest means; and as every one can do something better with her money than spend it unnecessarily upon dress, it is well to learn the lesson which they can teach. Other good habits will help you in this; if you have a place for everything and put everything in its place the moment you take it off, it will be a great means of preserving your clothes in nice order.

The practice of coming into the parlor with your walking-dress on, and throwing your bonnet down on one chair, and your cloak on another; and then, when at last you must carry them away, gathering them up anyhow, holding your bonnet by one string, or with a grip in the front that bends it, it will make them look much more shabby than those which are always carried up stairs at once on the person of the wearer, and put away as they are taken off.

A NEW GAME.

A new game, called "*Le tournoi* burlesque," has just been introduced into evening parties in London and Paris, and is rapidly coming into vogue as an infallible mirth provoker. The jousters in this novel style of tournament (always gentlemen) seat themselves on the ground, with their knees drawn up, their shins crossed, and their hands clasped around the latter. A stick, rather over a yard long, is then placed under the knees of each player, and tied firmly in place with a handkerchief, in such a way that knees, stick, and hands are securely fastened together. At a given signal the players, divided into two squads, drag themselves about upon the floor, each endeavoring to upset the others by poking at them with his stick, and those who are upset, or only touched, are at once put out of the game; the ranks of the combatants are soon thinned, and the fight is presently narrowed to a duel between the two most skilful of the rival knights. It is difficult to imagine anything more ludicrous than the spectacle presented by twenty or thirty of these combatants all equally united in laying about them with their sticks, and in avoiding or parrying the thrusts of their adversaries; especially when perhaps half a dozen of the heaviest have had the ill-luck to lose their balance, and flounder into the most ridiculous attitudes, in their vain attempts to get themselves again into a sitting posture. To laugh until their sides are sore is inevitably the lot of all spectators of the game, even the most saturnine.

THE MOTHERS OF GREAT MEN.

It is common with us to associate the mother of Washington with the greatness of her son, and not unjustly. Few, indeed, are the great and good whose exaltation has not arisen from the first deep-laid, solid instructions of a mother. Often, too, that mother has been the almost only teacher, implanting with the rudiments of learning those finer traits of principle, honor, benevolence, and sympathy characteristic of the sex, as well as that quick sense of what is due to woman which elicits the noblest enthusiasm.

In Edmund Burke, standing beside his mother learning his first lessons from her, is a striking example of this. Too delicate to be sent to school, less promising than his vivacious brother, Richard, Edmund, the son of the Dublin attorney, was formed by his mother's care, and at her knee learned to root deeply in his character that which in most is crushed out by the almost brutalizing associations thrown around the early years of boys, hard, dry, unsympathetic, and knowing no law but force.

The world will never know how many a fine organization, how much elevation, purity, and genius even, is crushed out in the coarse machinery to which boyhood is committed.

Fortunately for Burke he passed from that mother's care to the school of a worthy Quaker, to whose merits the statesman paid a noble tribute on the floor of parliament.

It is not our province here to follow his career in life. Our readers well know how, from contributing to the periodical press, and instituting and conducting the *Annual Register*, he rose to a place in parliament and to an influence in the affairs of the nation almost without a parallel.

His first speech, devoted to the bill for repealing the American stamp act, evoked the valuable praise of the great Earl of Chatham and the gratitude of a continent.

His genius found a field suited to its early training in the great trial of Warren Hastings. He died July 8, 1797, aged sixty-seven.

EARTHQUAKES.

The ancients believed that the sea causes the earthquakes. Experience without science may, perhaps, give hints to science without experience. Living for months in no slight fear of these always alarming, and at that time constant visitors, it is impossible not to form some opinion on the matter. I believe, then, by the action of the winds, the ocean is forced occasionally into contact with the realms of fire that occupy the centre of the earth, and that the waves, repelled by the flames, generate enormous volumes of steam, which rush furiously along the hollows, conveying with them the lava of those dark regions. This mass of steam-propelled lava seeks everywhere to escape, and makes for the volcanoes, and on its passage breaks through or violently shakes the crust of the earth where it is the weakest.

In proportion, then, to their nearness to great volcanoes, or to main channels leading thereto, countries are more or less affected by earthquakes. In a calm, I imagine that the sea may then be retreating from the fires, which it may have before approached. Steam may still be generated, but not with the same violence as when, in the inimitable manner described by Homer, Pluto

"Leap'd from his throne, lest Neptune's arms should lay
His dark dominions open to the day."

Comparing ideas with the respected and amiable late Bishop of Gibraltar, at Cephalonia, he assured me that he long entertained the same opinion as to the manner in which earthquakes probably originated.

A GOOD ANSWER.

Many years ago a minister was called to the pastoral care of a church in the vicinity of Boston. He had just preached his first sermon, and the body had gone into conference, with the young pastor presiding. It was suggested by an aged brother that it might be well for the church to fix upon some amount as the salary of the pastor, so that he might know what to depend upon; but instantly objection was made all over the house. "It is time enough," said they, "to think about that. We might fix upon a sum, and not be able to raise it. Let that remain undetermined, and the church uncommitted." With this disposal of the salary question they passed to the next item of business, which was to decide on what days regular services of the church should be held. All eyes were now turned to the new pastor, expecting that he would state definitely what days he would be with them. In answer to their inquiries on this point he remarked, in a careless manner: "Brethren, I want my preaching days to stand on the same footing on which you have put the salary. I can't commit myself to come on any particular day, for it might not be convenient always to do so. Sometimes I will come on the first Sunday in the month, then, again, I may happen here on the second or fourth, and then, again, *I may not find it convenient to come at all.* Just leave this matter as you have done the salary—unsettled." In a few moments a specified amount had been fixed upon as the pastor's salary, and the pastor himself had announced definitely the days upon which he would officiate.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Epitaph on a portrait painter—Taken from life.

A bone of contention should be thrown away when there is no longer any meat on it.

Many persons, it is said, are enemies because they do not know each other. They are oftener such because they do.

Where should spinsters go, bless 'em? Why to Ceylon, of course, where the inhabitants are all single he's (Cingalese.)

The man who comes on the stage exactly at his cue is prompt, but the man who does not come on at all is prompter.

Mr. Quilp, upon censuring his nephew for bad speculations in oil, was shocked at the report "that the money was *well* spent."

At a trial, recently, a Cornish jury returned the following verdict: "Guilty, with some little doubt as to whether he is the man."

One of our exchanges says: "Dr. Joseph Worcester, author of a dictionary, and inventor of Worcestershire sauce, is dead." Such is fame.

The editor of a paper published in the mountains of California tells of gathering wild flowers in the morning and wading through snow in the evening.

An Irishman seeing a work advertised entitled "Endless Amusement," remarked that it would be a cheap work to whoever could live *long enough* to read it.

Of a rich man it was said: "Poor man, he toiled day and night until he was forty to gain wealth, and has been watching over it ever since for his victuals and clothes.

The Bristol magistrates were at the time of the great riots scattered through the town. They argued that under the circumstances it was impossible they could have been collected.

A Frenchman, wishing to speak of the cream of the English poets, forgot the word, and said, "de butter of de poets." A wag said that he had fairly churned up the English language.

"I am glad this coffee don't owe me anything, said a book-keeper to his wife the other morning at breakfast. "Why?" was the response. "Because I don't believe it would ever settle."

A schoolboy, having good-naturedly helped another in a difficult ciphering lesson, was angrily questioned by the dominie: "Why did you work out his lesson?" "To lessen his work," replied the youngster."

Bad luck is simply a man with his hands in his breeches pocket and a pipe in his mouth, looking on to see how it will come out. Good luck is a man of pluck to meet difficulties, his sleeves rolled up, working to make it come out right.

"Has that cookery book any pictures?" said Miss C—— to a bookseller, "No, Miss, none," was the answer. "Why," exclaimed the young lady, "what is the use of telling us how to make a good dinner if you give us no plates?"

A preacher stopped short in a pulpit; it was in vain that he scratched his head—nothing would come out. "My friends," said he, as he quietly walked down the pulpit stairs, "my friends, I pity you, for you have just lost a fine discourse."

An Irishman was summoned for refusing to pay a doctor's bill, when he was asked why he refused to pay. "What for should I pay?" said Paddy; "sure he didn't give me anything but some emetics, and the niver a one could I keep on my stomach at all."

Thackery tells of an Irishman woman begging alms of him, who, when she saw him put his hand in his pocket, cried out, "May the blessing of God follow you all your life," but when he pulled out his snuff-box, immediately added—"and never overtake ye."

"I'll bet a sheep," said old Meredith to his better half, "that our boy Otho is going crazy, for he's grinnin' at the plough, he's grinnin' at the barn, and he's grinnin' to himself wherever he goes." "Old man!" said his wife, "you don't know nothin'. The critter's got a love-letter."

A Captain in the navy, meeting a friend as he landed at Portsmouth, boasted that he had left his whole ship's company the happiest fellows in the world. "Why so?" asked his friend. "Why, I have just flogged seventeen, and they are happy it is over; and all the rest are happy that they escaped."

A jealous husband, being absent from home, went to a clairvoyant in London to know what his wife was doing. "Ah," cried the clairvoyant, "I see her; she expects some one; the door opens; he comes; she caresses him fondly; he lays his head on her lap, and"—husband mad with rage—"he wags his tail." It was the dog. The husband was calmed.

Early Training.—Accustom a child as soon as it can speak to narrate his little experience, his chapter of accidents, his griefs, his fears, his hopes; to communicate what he has noticed in the world without, and what he feels struggling in the world within. Anxious to have something to narrate, he will be induced to give attention to objects around him, and what is passing in the sphere of his instruction, and to observe and note events will become one of his first pleasures; and this is the groundwork of a thoughtful character.

Bubb Doddington was very lethargic. Falling asleep one day, after dinner, with Sir Richard Temple and Lord Cobham, the latter reproached him with his drowsiness. Doddington denied having been asleep; and to prove he had not, offered to repeat all Lord Cobham had been saying. Cobham challenged him to do so. Doddington repeated a story, and Lord Cobham owned he had been telling it. "Well," said Doddington, "and yet I didn't hear a word of it; but I went to sleep, because I knew that about this time of the day you would tell that story."

There is a renologist in London who can tell the contents of a barrel by examining the end. He makes the examination with a gimlet.

"What can you offer in the pound?" asked the creditor of a ruined farmer. "Alas! gentlemen all I have in the pound is a donkey replied the distressed agriculturist.

An officer, in jest, happening to bow, a cannon ball passed over his head, and took off that of the soldier who stood behind him. "You see," said he, "that a man never loses by politeness."

"Small thanks to us," said a plaintiff to one of his witnesses, "for what you said in this case." "Ah, sir," replied the conscientious witness, "but just think of what I didn't say."

Different sounds travel with different degrees of velocity. A call to dinner will run over a teacre lot in a minute and a half, while summons to work will take from five ten minutes.

"Does the razor take hold well?" inquired a darkey, who was shaving a gentleman from the county. "Yes," replied the customer, with tears in his eyes, "it takes hold first-rate, but don't let go worth a cent."

A traveller went into an inn after a shower, and asked the landord to show him a good fire; "for," said he, "I'm very wet;" and then, turning to the waiter, he said: "Bring me a tankard of ale immediately, for I'm a guy dry."

A cat, even if she be friendly, never approaches thee by a direct course. No more does a truth, O, friend, but winding round thy stupidities and rubbing up against thy prejudices, it reaches thee gently—and then perhaps scratches.

A Quakeress preaching at Nantucket, said, "Every tub must stand on its own bottom." A sailor jumped up and said, "But, madam, suppose it has no bottom?" "Then it's no tub," returned she quickly, and went on with her sermon.

An old Carolinian once said: "I was born the last day in the year, the last day in the month, the last day of the week, very late in the day, and have always been behindhand. I believe it would have been fifty dollars in my pocket if I had not been born at all."

A little boy five years old, while writhing under the tortures of the ague, was told by his mother to rise up, and take a powder she had prepared for him. "Powder, powder!" said he, rising upon his elbow, and putting on a roguish smile, "mother, I ain't a gun!"

There was a successful April hoax in New Orleans on the first. A rope was stretched between two buildings on Canal Street, on which a tight-rope performer was announced to walk. After waiting several hours viewing the rope, the immense crowd began to whisper "April fool," and dispersed.

Brummell, in his decay, was wittier than in his best days. He considered himself independent, at Calis, because he "had little to depend upon," and when a hungry friend observed, at his modest table, "that nothing was better than cold beef," the beau replied, "I beg your pardon; cold beef is better than nothing."

A new member of the English House of Commons, who had a slow and hesitating voice, recently undertook to debate the cattle plague bill, and astonished the House by saying, "I've had the rinder-pest—" After the burst of laughter which followed, the member was permitted to continue—"on my farm," which considerably changed the aspect of affairs.

During the reign of Bonaparte, when the arrogant soldiery affected to despise all civilians, whom they, in their barrack-room slang, termed Pekins, Talleyrand one day asked a general officer: "What is the meaning of the word 'Pekin?'" "Oh," replied the General, "We call all those Pekins who are not military." "Exactly," said Talleyrand, "just as we call all military who are not *civil!*"

Love's Seasons.—There are four seasons in love. First comes love before betrothal, or spring; then comes the summer, more ardent and fierce, which lasts from our betrothal to the altar; the third, the richly-laden, soft, dreamy autumn, the honeymoon; and after it, the winter—bright, clear winter, when you take shelter by your fireside from the cold world without, and find every comfort and every pleasure there.

A bachelor, up Penn Street, Pittsburg, picked up a thimble. He stood awhile, meditating on the probable beauty of the owner, when he pressed it to his lips, saying: "Oh, that it were the fair cheek of the wearer!" Just as he had finished a fat colored lady looked out of an upper story window, and said: "Boss, jist please to frow dat fimble of mine in de entry; I jist now drapt it." The man is said to have fainted.

Love and Knowledge.—Colbridge, in one of the most beautiful of similes, illustrates the pregnant truth, the more we know the greater our thirst for knowledge, and the more we love the more instinctive our sympathy: "The water lilly, in the midst of the waters, opens its leaves and expands its petals at the first pattering of the shower, and rejoices in the rain dropping with a quicker sympathy than the parched shrub in the sandy desert.

"Your Fare, Miss."—A young lady from the rural districts lately visited New York with her beau. Getting into an omnibus for the first time, she took her seat, while her lover planted himself on the box with the driver. Very soon the conductor began to collect the fares, and, approaching the rustic maiden, he said: "Your fare, miss." The rural rosebud allowed a delicate pink to manifest itself upon her cheeks, and looked down in soft confusion. The conductor was rather astonished at this, but ventured to remark once more: "Your fare, miss." This time the pink deepened to carnation as the rustic beauty replied: "'Deed, and if I am goodlookin', you hadn't ought to say it aloud afore folks!"